REGISTERED No. 6—1879

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,376—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion	Rs.	5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED FORTNIGHTLY from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month :—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	DATE.
JAVA	1462	200	J. PRAIL ...	19th Dec. 1878.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. STEWART, on SATURDAY, the 7th December 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Canananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Pahee Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, on THURSDAY, the 5th December, 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th December 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. RUSSELL, on MONDAY, the 9th December 1878, at 10 a.m. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. RUSSELL, from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a.m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p.m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

Deck passage hence to Panjim Rs. 4.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	260	220	40	Including Wine
Port Said	280	240	40	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	430	330	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	140	Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge : Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for

JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 7, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. CASTORE, Capt. A. LUCICH will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th December 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For Information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particular apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSENGERS booked (free of charge) by 1st Class Steamers and sailing vessels for all ports at reduced fares. Baggage, Kit, etc., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on board ship in Bombay and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams have immediate attention.

WM. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	1878.
— SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	9th Dec.
(e) KAISAR-I-HIND	4290	700	R. Methven	16th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	23rd do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	30th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan. '79
(e) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	13th do.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	10th Dec.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.
SIAM	3060	500	G. N. Hector	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3 33	500	N. Stewart	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

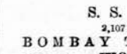
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

HALL LINE
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL.
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. Nominal.
BOMBAY TO GENOA.

TO be despatched about 11th December. Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. BRANKSOME.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

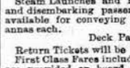


TO be DISPATCHED POSITIVELY 24th December.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd December 1878. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO BE DISPATCHED about 28th December.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 3rd December 1878. Agents.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF St. FRANCIS XAVIER.



THE First-Class Steamer ALABAMA has been chartered to RUN to GOA and back, without touching the intermediate ports, every four days during the months of November and December and first fortnight of January.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

On Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m.

Departures in December will be notified hereafter.

Steam Launches and Boats will be provided for embarking and disembarking passengers at Pangim. The same will be available for conveying passengers to Old Goa, at a fee of 8 annas each.

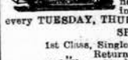
Deck Passage ..... Rs. 4.

Return Tickets will be available until the 10th January 1879. First Class Fares include Board but no Wines or Spirits, which are provided on board and charged for separately. Second Class and Third Class Fares are exclusive of meals, but supplies can be obtained on board on payment.

Apply to D. M. DE SILVA & Co., at Dr. F. F. Gomes' Dispensary, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Share Bazaar, Fort, or to their Agents, Messrs. FURTADO and BROTHER, No. 10, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, or Apollo Bunder on day of sailing.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER AT GOA.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO GOA UP TO 10TH JANUARY 1879.



THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will despatch their Steamer the KRISHNA, new and fast Boat, to GOA direct, calling at Chapora, leaving Carnac Bunder every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 11 a.m.

SPECIAL RATES.

1st Class, Single	Rs. 15
,, Return	,, 25
2nd Class, Single	,, 7
,, Return	,, 10
3rd Class, Single	,, 3
,, Return	,, 5

Tickets may be obtained at the office of the undersigned Graham's Building, Fort, and also at the Carnac Bunder.

Return Tickets available up to 10th January 1879

J. A. SHEPHERD.

NOTICE.
HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY of BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STANDARD are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th November 1878.

NOTICES.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE SALE, the large and commodious BLOCK of WAREHOUSES, known as HENSHAW'S GODOWNS, situated in Marine Street, Fort, and exactly opposite to the Custom House, at present and for the past 60 years used as Opium Godowns.

The Warehouses contain 35 large and spacious godowns yielding a handsome yearly revenue, particulars regarding which, and the terms of sale, may be obtained from SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co., Bombay.

Bombay, 27th November 1878.

FOR LEASE.

THE DIRECTORS of the CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the LEASING of the COMPANY'S PRESSES and GODOWNS at CARWAR, the Steam Ginning Factory and Presses at Hooblee and the Steam Ginning Factory and Cotton Press at Gudduck, in the Southern Mahratta Country, for a period of three or five years.

At the request of parties at a distance desirous of tendering, tenders for leasing will be received until 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 14th December.

For particulars apply to Messrs. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., the Agents of the Directors, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 5th December next, at 1 p.m., to pass Special Resolutions appointing new Secretaries and Treasurers in place of Messrs. Fleming and Co., and to substitute in Clause 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the name of the new Secretaries and Treasurers to be so appointed as aforesaid, in place of the name of Messrs. Flemin and

ALEX. McHINCH,
ARDESEER GUSTADJEE,
Directors of the Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited,

Kurrachee, 22nd November 1878.

NOTICE.
TIMBER SALE.

THE undersigned will SELL the undernoted TEAK TIMBER, on account and at the risk of BORAH KURRIMBHOY ALLIBHOY, and RAMDASS KANDASS, respectively. Written offers will be received by the undersigned at his Office, No. 441, in Shaik Abdool Rahiman Street, without the Fort, on or before MONDAY, the 9th instant.

Mark M B M T	369	Teak Beams on account of Kurrimbhoy Allibhoy.
,, M S M	99	Teak Beams ex "Hogoment," on account of Ramdass Kandass.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. Terms Cash before delivery.
2. Delivery to be taken within one month from the date of the sale.
3. Purchasers to purchase according to Invoice Measurement.
4. Before making offers purchasers to inspect the Timber and satisfy themselves that it is all right.
5. The Timber is open for inspection at the Tank Bunder.

P. S.—2½ per cent. earnest money will be required with the offer.

મીરજમલ શ્યેબખ્શ.

MIRJAMULL SHEWBUX.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. FLOWER'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

FROM 1st January, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, at present occupied by T. J. WARD, Esq. Rent moderate.

From 1st January, a commodious BUNGALOW on the Westerly side in Middle Colaba, at present occupied by Captain Parker, and previously by C. A. REYES, Esq. Rent moderate.

From 1st January, the lower part of a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 75.

From 1st January, a furnished BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 200.

From 1st January, OFFICES in Apollo Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert. Rent moderate.

From 1st January, OFFICES opposite the Bombay Bank, at present occupied by Messrs. R. L. SOUTHERN and Co. Rent Rs. 75.

From 1st February, OFFICES in Church Gate Street, at present occupied by EBRAHUNKER NANABHAI, Esq., Solicitor. Rent moderate.

An OFFICE in Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, lately in the occupation of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company. Rent very moderate.

The HOUSE in Rampart Row, lately the offices of the P. and O. Company.

OFFICES in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Messrs. GEORGE LOCKHART and Co. Rent moderate.

OFFICES in Dean Lane, lately in the occupation of Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER and Co. Rent Rs. 75.

A furnished RESIDENCE in Elphinstone Circle, Rent Rs. 200.

A RESIDENCE in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 150.

TWO RESIDENCES in Hornby Row. Rent for each Rs. 90.

FOUR RESIDENCES in Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 35, 60, 80 and 108.

TWO RESIDENCES in Forbes Street. Rent for each Rs. 75.

A RESIDENCE in Bel Lane for Rs. 35.

A RESIDENCE in Church Lane for Rs. 60.

A RESIDENCE in Apollo Street for Rs. 100.

A BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, lately in the occupation of MANCKJEE CURSETJEE, Esq. Rent moderate.

A few BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill and Cumballa from Rs. 100 to Rs 300.

A Commodious Upper-storied HOUSE in Love Lane, Byculla, known as the Diocesan School House. Rent moderate.

A BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, lately occupied by GEORGE GAHAGAN, Esq. Rent Rs. 85.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW at Byculla for Rs. 125.

A BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogry. Rent Rs. 100.

A BUNGALOW at Parel. Rent Rs. 150.

EXTENSIVE PREMISES at Girgaum, lately Messrs. COLLETT and Co.'s Coach Factory.

For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
HOUSE AGENT,
4, HUMMUM STREET.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

Has the honour to announce that he will make his NIETH GRAND ILLUMINATED HIGH ROPE ASCENSION

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, 5TH DEC.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

Not only performs all the feats executed by the original Blondin, but also many others of a most daring and sensational nature, Amongst other marvellous feats,

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN
will
WORK A BICYCLE BACKWARDS AND FORWARDS ON THE ROPE,

AN EFFICIENT BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Unreserved	,, 2
Back Seats	,, 1
From the Gods	,, As. 8

Doors open at half-past eight. Performance will commence at nine.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s and at the doors.

2nd and 3rd class tickets may be had of BOMANJEE EDULJEE & Co., General Agents, 1, Oak Lane, Fort.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW and INDIAN ADVERTISER : a weekly newspaper for circulation in Bombay and throughout India, will be published on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 7th, and on subsequent Saturdays. Subscription yearly, Rs. 21 ; half-yearly Rs. 10-12 ; quarterly, Rs. 5-8. Postage and delivery free.

Advertising Agents : Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street ; Editor's Office : 23, Rampart Row.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK RELIEF FUND.

THIS FUND has been established for the purpose of AFFORDING AID to SHAREHOLDERS, in terms of the following Resolution passed at a meeting convened by the Lord Provost of Glasgow on November 4 :—

"That this meeting sympathises in the very disastrous effect "which the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank will entail "on the commercial community, especially on shareholders ; "and as many of these are ladies and families who may "thereby be deprived of their means of subsistence, this "meeting resolves that a national fund shall be raised through"out the country for the relief of shareholders, who in conse"quence of calls against stock held by them, or otherwise, may "be left in destitute circumstances or in need of pecuniary "assistance for their support."

The following appeal has been telegraphed by the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Executive Committee of the Fund, to Scottish residents of the Bombay Presidency :

"Scotchmen ! In the name of the Scottish nation, we ask "your aid for shareholders ruined by the City of Glasgow "Bank's failure. Five hundred thousand pounds required ; half "already subscribed."

Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bombay, where an account has been opened in the names of the Chairman and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

By Order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 4th December 1878.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1879,
At the usual cheap rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	,, 4-0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

X'MAS PRESENTS FOR CHILDREN.
JUST RECEIVED,

A NICE assortment of PICTURE BOOKS admirably adapted to interest and instruct the young.

Prices from Annas 6 to Rs. 5.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER FOR POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE IS

DE LA RUE & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per Packet of 5 quires.

With OBLONG Envelopes.	With SQUARE Envelopes.
Cash Rs. 2-6 ; Credit, Rs. 2-12.	Cash, Rs. 2-10 ; Credit Rs. 3-0

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT,
AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND
PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS
for two, three, or four persons ; fitted in various degree of completeness.
Rs. 20 ; 2-28 ; 30 ; 33 ; 40 ; 45 ; 50 ; 54 ; 56 ; and 60 ;
DRAM FLASKS ; SANDWICH CASES ;
CORK-SCREWS ; LEVER KNIVES ; CUTLERY ;
HELMETS, HATS, PUGREES, &c.
AIR CUSHIONS, CARDS AND BEZIQUE ;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c. ;
WINES ; LIQUORS ;
Soda and other Aerated Waters,
AND
Other requisites for comfort in travelling ; by
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GUARANTEED PIANOS.
S. ROSE & CO. AS SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS
For the sale of
THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE,
Price Rs. 850,
THE MOFUSSIL SOLID SQUARE,
Price Rs. 650,
and for the
THE SYMPATHETIC BORDOIR GRAND,
Price Rs. 2,000,
are prepared to give a
WRITTEN GUARANTEE
That the instruments sold by them will withstand the effects of climate,

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.
EXCELLENT HARMONIUMS
From Rs. 80 each,
with a large assortment at higher prices.
S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE WESTERN INDIA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

A PERFECTLY comfortable, easy, and well-fitting Shirt is acknowledged by every Gentleman residing in the East to be a great luxury, and we guarantee to supply this to perfection. We pay great attention to this very important Department of our Establishment, every Shirt being cut and made up under our own personal supervision, and great care is taken that the work is of the best, every seam being well turned and strongly sewn, to resist the rough usage of the Indian Dhobie.

Gentlemen passing hurriedly through Bombay, either Homeward bound, or *en route* to up-country stations, can be supplied at any moment from 250 dozens of Ready-Made Shirts of different descriptions and all sizes, cut and made up by us on the premises, and from which an excellent fit can always be selected.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Fine strong Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs for wearing under uniform ..... 6 for	22 8	The Oxford Cloth, or jute mixture, strongly recommended for Mofussil wear ..... 6 for	36 0
Best Longcloth, Linen Fronts and Cuffs, three fold linen, highly recommended for general wear ..... 6 for	28 0	Best Wove Flannel wool, dyed and thoroughly shrunk ..... 6 for	52 0
The above with Collars attached ..... 6 for	31 0	Silk and Wool, throughly shrunk, comfortable absorbent and non-irritating ..... 6 for	52 0
Printed Cambric Collars on ..... 6 for	22 8	Spun Silk, the very best, plain White and Fancy colours ..... 6 for	70 0
Best French Cambric, perfectly fast colour ..... 6 for	30 0		

Sleeping and Bungalow Lounge Suits.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Striped Cambric ..... the suit	5 0	Striped Cambric Pyjamas ..... per pair	3 0
Best French Cambric, an immense assortment of new patterns ..... the suit	7 8	Best French Cambric ..... ,,	3 8
Oxford Cloth, genuine ..... the suit	10 0	Genuine Oxford Cloth ..... ,,	5 0
Best Wove Flannel, well shrunk, yarn dyed and very soft, highly recommended for Bungalow lounge or early morning deck wear ..... the suit	18 0	Best Wove Flannel ..... ,,	9 0
Silk and Wool, the best and most suitable for the above requirements, when a very light woollen material is required ..... the suit	18 0	Best Silk and Wool ..... ,,	9 0
Spun Silk, the best quality ..... the suit	24 0	Spun Silk ..... ,,	12 0
		Oxford Cloth Dressing Gowns ..... each	10 0
		Best Wove Flannel do. ..... ,,	20 0
		Fancy Striped do. do. ..... ,,	20 0
		Saxony Flannel, Cashmere pattern ..... ,,	23 0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue containing simple instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application with patterns.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR
COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	As.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	As.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
33	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with... Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flasks	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :
MR. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMBIGUR, Crawford Market.
MR. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.

THE DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT is organised so as to give the utmost efficiency with moderate charges.

SATIN AND VELVET ARE THE DRESSES OF THE SEASON.
DRESS SATINS IN ALL THE NEW ART COLORS.
BLACK AND WHITE SATINS IN SEVERAL QUALITIES.
RICH BLACK VELVETS.
RICH BLACK SILKS.
PATTERNS FORWARDED TO RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CO.,
BOMBAY.
5th December, 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th instant, and also on TUESDAY, the 31st December, and WEDNESDAY, the 1st January 1879.

G. W. MOULTRIE,
Bank of Bengal, Bombay, 4th December 1878. Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th instant, and also on TUESDAY, the 31st and WEDNESDAY, the 1st January.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
SPECIAL PATRON,
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 6TH,
FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
when will be repeated Verdi's Romantic Opera of
IL TROVATORE.

NOTE.—This Opera will not be repeated during the season.

Subscription List and plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m. Performance to commence at 9 p. m.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 4TH, 1878.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were quoted at 94¼ ex-dividend. French Rentes are unchanged at 112½. Enfaced Rupee Paper remains unaltered, viz. Fours at Rs. 75½, and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 89¾. Bar Silver is unchanged at 50 11-16d. per oz. and 60 days' sight Bank Bills on India are still quoted at 1-7½ per rupee.

The telegram received to-day stating that the Secretary of the United States Treasury has announced a proposal either to limit the coinage of the silver dollar, or else to increase the value of the dollar, is looked upon here as a sign of weakness in the market though not likely to affect the value of the metal to any material extent; as the sum of £20,000 now bought weekly by the U. S. Government is not of sufficient importance to affect the market much either one way or the other.

COTTON in Liverpool shows no signs of any improvement; the day's sales only amounted to 7,000 bales, of which 700 bales were Surats, quotations remaining unchanged at 5 11-16d. per lb. for Mid. Orleans and 4¼d. per lb. for Fair Dholleras.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester were quiet without any change in price. Up to date as will be seen from the subjoined figures, the receipts at the American ports are 239,000 bales in advance of last year, but are still 108,000 bales behind those of the previous season—a deficiency which from all accounts we may shortly expect to see made up. The figures compare with the past two seasons as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	41,000	27,000	31,000
Four days' Receipts	168,000	89,000	96,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	1,832,000	1,593,000	1,940,000

At the weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon, no alteration was made in the advertised rates of Discount and Interest, which still remain at 4 per cent. on Fixed, and 5 per cent. on Demand Loans on Government Securities. In the open Market accommodation is still obtainable on easier terms.

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. The stock of the latter is 1,100, the month's landings amounting to 200 and deliveries to 300 tons. Linseed and Rapeseed are both dull at previous rates.

STERLING EXCHANGE, as is usual on Wednesdays, has been very quiet here throughout the day, pending the announcement of the allotment of Council Drafts, and rates both here and in Calcutta are the same as yesterday. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 7-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2-10¼.	,,

On Calcutta rates are also unchanged at 3-16 per cent. premium for Demand Drafts and ½ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight bills.

FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER the demand is insignificant and values are the same as yesterday, viz., Fours and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 94½, and the new Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan Rs. 99¼.

The SHARE MARKET shows increased signs of weakness, and the values of Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip are generally lower. Alexandras have declined Rs. 30, Bombay United Rs. 5, Broach Mills Rs. 2, Colabas Rs. 10, Fleming Rs. 15, Great Eastern Rs. 15, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 20, Khatow Mucconjee Rs. 10, Manockjee Petits Rs. 5, Nationals Rs. 5, Nursey Rs. 5 and Oriental Rs. 10. In Land Companies, Colabas have declined a further Rs. 5 per share. Bank of Bombays are half per cent. higher.

The COTTON MARKET, owing to the continued unfavourable accounts from Liverpool, has shown increased weakness, and there are sellers, without attracting buyers, at a further decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in Oomrawuttee descriptions. Hingunghaut is firmly held in anticipation of short supplies, and there are no sellers for January delivery under the nominal quotation of Rs. 215 per candy, which effectually stops buyers from operating. In old Cotton the purchases are still almost exclusively confined to the local mills. The following are to-day's selling quotations for new Oomras, but there are no buyers, although at a further decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy business would no doubt result:—

Oomrawuttee Good (Feb. dely.).	.....Rs. 181 per Candy.
,, F. G. F. ,,	..... 176 ,,
,, G. F. ,,	..... 171 ,,
,, G. F. (Jan. dely.)	..... 173 ,,
,, F. G. F. ,,	..... 177 ,,
,, Good ,,	..... 183 ,,

LINSEED is slightly firmer and sales are reported during the day at Rs. 6-8 per cwt. for ready lots. For new Seeds the quotation is Rs. 6-2 per cwt.

RAPESEED continues scarce, but with the unfavourable accounts from the home market there is little enquiry for it here, and we still quote Rs. 6 for Brown and Rs. 7 per cwt. for Yellow Cawnpore.

FREIGHTS are very quiet at 7s. 6d. per ton for Seeds; at 12s. 6d. per ton for Measurement Goods to Liverpool. By sail there is still no enquiry.

PIECE GOODS remain unaltered. From the Bazaar only a very moderate business is being done at former rates, and from first hands transactions are still small, and large lines only practicable at reduced prices.

COALS are unchanged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP CHRYSOLITE, 1,097 tons, Captain F. Stewart, will sail to-day for New Orleans, in ballast.

THE BARQUE TOFTCOMBE, 673 tons, Captain J. Hamilton, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. MALDA, 1,268 tons, Captain T. Lang, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and Mr. S. C. Munro, and 11 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon W. Lamb, and 73 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Malda (s).§.....	Lang	Calcutta, Nov 9.
	Akola (s)	Russell	Carwar, Dec 3.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Chrysolite, Stewart, to New Orleans.
Barque Toftcombe, Hamilton, to Chittagong.

The steamer Malda, to Persian Gulf, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
1 Ethiopia (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Cathay (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
2 Meinam (s) ..... Galle.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.
2 Meinam (s) .... Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per French Mail Steamer Meinam:—From Marseilles to Calcutta:—Mrs Darwood and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Hernandy, Mr Payter and child, Col and Mrs Hunt, Mrs Nicolay and child, Messrs Vlasto, Stewart, Campignolly, Bankiers, Vanderlunden, Bernhard. From Galle—Messrs Ruberts, J W Cless and Strauss. From Marseilles to Madras—Mrs and Miss Childers, Mrs Bance, Mrs Brockman and child, Mrs Barlow, Mr and Mrs Money, Mrs Thomson, Capt and Mrs Pikana and child, Major Pearl, Major Thompson, Mr Berthet, Revd Kromer. From Galle—Col Childers.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per French Mail Steamer Meinam, from Madras to Calcutta:—Mr A Russell, Mr C Beadon, and Mr W W Bishop.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Alpine s—495 bundles sheet iron, Vully Oosman; 25 case stout, Eduljee Bazonjee.
City of Baltimore s—12 cases earthenware, Nanjee Canjee.
Watson Hall s—31 cases port wine, D D Shah; 5 crates earthenware, Jaffer Rummull.
Ben Gloe s—11 crates earthenware, Nanjee Canjee; 8 packages earthenware, Jaffer Samjee.

FROM LONDON.

Lumley Castle s—5 packages glassware, Nanjee Canjee; 3 hogsheads medoc and 6 cases moselle, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 15 case soap, Ley, Grid Iron and Co; 10 kegs horse shoe nails, Moosajee Esmaljee; 23 cases old tom, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Sumatra s—11 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—6182 cwts myrabollams, Robertson Brothers and Co; 21 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur; 60 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 82 bales wool, Davidass Nurotum; 239 cwts coir yarn, Tricomdass Lowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Warlock—88 cases tea, Forbes and Co; 30 bales hides, Mahomed Jumal.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—20 cases fishmaws, Allarukhia Sazun; 247 cwts olibanum, Allimahamed Hassum; 2694 cwts coir yarn, Tricomdass Lowjee.

FOR GENOA.

Branksome Hall s—2,625 cwts gingellyseed, Peel, Cassels and Co; 3,079 cwts gingellyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Trinacria s—456 cwts mustardseed, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 3rd December 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·889
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·9
Dew Point	59·3
Relative humidity of Air	·558
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.).....	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	68·6
General Direction of Wind.....	N, NNW, NW, NNW, N,
Movement of wind in 24 hours	389

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 3.

Plomer, Col, 17th Bombay N I, on duty, from Surat.
Brown, Surg Major, 17th Bombay N I, on duty, from Surat.
Tinling, Captain, 17th Bombay N I, on duty, from Surat.
Keilly, Lieut, 17th Bombay N I, on duty, from Surat.
Touch, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Moore, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, from Kalyan.
Burnett, Major, Brigade Major, on duty, from Poona.
Skinner, Lieut, 4th Hussars, on duty, from Muttra.
Mulloy, Captain, R A, from leave, from Matheran.

DECEMBER 4.

Jopp, Major, Asst Qr Mr Gl, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Galbraith, Lieut Col, 66th Regt, on duty, from Khundalla.
Baden-Powell, Lieut, 13th Hussars, on duty, from Lucknow.
Miley, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Calcutta.
Haverfield, Lieut, R H A, on duty, from Meerut.
Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, on duty, from Belgaum.
Moore, Dy Surg Gl, on duty, from Bhewndi.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 4.

Wyllie, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, to Meerut.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 5.

[Before the Honorable Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY].

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

214-78—Bhaishunker N—Shriman Goswami Shri Goverdhunlaljee, &c., vs Goswami Shri Girdhurlaljee, &c—Rimington H and C.
338-78—Bhaishunker N—Shriman Goswami Shri Goverdhunlaljee, &c., vs Goswami Shri Girdhurlaljee, &c—Rimington H and C.
522-76—Tyabjee and S—Pundrinath Ramchundra Kantayker and others vs Ruttoosey Damjee and another—Shamrao P.
392-78—Lynch and T—Jaikisondass Nundram vs Hurmookroy Khetsidass and others—Shapurjee and T.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

256-78—C L and Owen—Hurryvallubdass Cullandass and another vs Bhoychund Vardman and another—Crawford and B and Rimington, H and C.—Part heard.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.—1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....10th, 0h. 41'1m. p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Dec.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 5	.....	6 21	5 20	7 44 m	1 55 m
				9 3 a	2 18 a
Fri. 6	.....	6 22	5 21	8 54 m	2 57 m
				9 53 a	3 3 a
Sat. 7	.....	6 22	5 21	9 16 m	3 46 m
				10 31 a	3 40 a
Sun. 8	2nd Sunday in Advent	6 23	5 21	9 55 m	4 26 m
				11 7 a	4 16 a
Mon. 9	.....	6 24	5 21	10 33 m	5 5 m
				11 42 a	4 53 a
Tues. 10	.....	6 24	5 22	11 12 m	5 40 a
				.....	6 31 a
Wed. 11	English Mail expected	6 25	5 22	0 17 m	6 16 m
				11 49 a	6 7 a

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART, ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CAVENDISH—December 1st, at 24, Nungumbaukum, the wife of A. C. Cavendish, of a son.
GROSE—November 28th, at Nellore, Mrs. James Grose, of a daughter.
McGREGOR—November 26th, In Camp (Kuch Behar), the wife of W. McGregor, Esq., Superintendent Government Telegraphs, Assam Division, Dhubri, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HILL—VANE—November 22nd, at St. Peter's, Colombo, by the Revd. F. W. Kelly, Chaplain to the Forces, Augustus Weir Hill, Lieutenant, H. M.'s 57th Regiment, to Alice Emma, forth daughter of the Hon'ble George Vane, C. M. G., Ceylon Civil Service.
RULE—WEST—November 28th, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Revd. H. Pope, Edward, second son of the late Charles Blachford Rule, of the Admiralty, to Undine Florence, daughter of Major A. R. West, M. N. I.

DEATHS.

HARLEY—November 22nd, at Lahore, of pneumonia, William Harley, Government Pensioner, aged 60.
NEWTON—November 27th, at Ludhiana, Archibald Edward Hilton, younger son of the Revd. E. P. Newton, aged 3 months and 13 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1878.

IF the art of war consisted in so ingeniously distributing a force of between 30,000 and 40,000 men as never by any chance to have more than 5,000 available to fight the enemy at any given point, then the authors of the plan of campaign devised at Simla for the invasion and conquest of Afghanistan ought to take rank with the Hannibals, the Fredericks, and the Napoleons of history. But, since the contrary maxim still holds good, and the best strategist is he who can concentrate superior forces to attack the weak places in an enemy's line of defence, we cannot admire a plan which is based on the principle of division instead of concentration of strength. Since writing our article of yesterday, we have come across, in the *Standard*, a criticism on the English plan of campaign purporting to have been written by a distinguished German General. We reproduce his remarks in another column, and it will be seen that he condemns the strategists of Simla in unmeasured terms for splitting up their forces into two comparatively weak columns, and sending them to operate on independent lines whereon they can have no lateral communication with one another till they draw near Kabul. The Government seems to have already recognized the disagreeable truth that neither of these columns is strong enough to advance by itself on Kabul; for it has ordered Sir Sam Browne to halt at Daka, and no doubt similar orders to remain in the Kurram valley were sent to General Roberts. But here again we are struck by another curious feature of this campaign. There is no unity of command, no single will to control the operations of all the columns, and force them to act in co-ordination with one another as parts of one great military machine. Each General is independent of the others, and we can readily understand that General Roberts, full of warlike ardour and craving for distinction, would be miserable, after hearing of Sir Sam Browne's success at Ali Musjid, till he too had had a brush with the enemy. His instructions may have directed him not to risk his small force—he has not more than 5,000 men with him, including but one battalion of Europeans—in rash enterprises among the hills, but simply to occupy the Kurram valley and collect the Amir's revenue till the stronger columns from Peshawur and Quetta were nearing Kabul. But, chafing at the prospect of such inglorious ease, he could, without violating his instructions, provoke a demonstration of the enemy's force in the Peiwar Pass which it became necessary for him to take notice of. Hence the attempt to drive the enemy from his position, the result of which we shall probably learn before we go to press. We do not doubt for a moment, as we have said, that the General will be successful in this engagement; but what then? What good can come of the success? And, if he be repulsed, how is the Government, which has left him without a reserve, to reinforce him except by fatally weakening the forces destined for operations on the Khyber line? Again, why does the Government of India suffer Sir Sam Browne to remain idle at Daka instead of marching on Jellalabad and frightening the Amir for the safety of the direct road to Kabul, when General Roberts is engaged with the enemy in the Kurram valley? He is surely strong enough to make such a demonstration. The two columns might at least co-operate with one another by fighting at the same time, so as to keep the Amir from collecting all his forces first against one column and then against the other; but the object of the campaign would appear to be to give Shere Ali every chance of repelling the English invasion. So Parliament will meet to-day with the "brilliant success" so much wanted by the English Government still unattained.

THE more this crisis unfolds itself the more surprising appears the credulity of those persons who see in Shere Ali's insolence the bumptiousness of a barbarian or a fool. The Amir is neither a savage nor an idiot, but events are fast revealing him to be a puppet acting in accordance with the strings pulled by Russia from behind the curtain. It is manifestly incredible that a man who we say is no fool, but, on the contrary, a very intelligent ruler and statesman, should dare to defy the whole power and wealth of England and India combined unless he believed himself to have strong support in the background. So that now the most interesting question politicians can set themselves to answer is, what may be the precise amount of assistance Shere Ali can expect from the Russians? We may depend upon it that all the galloping and telegraphing from Tashkend to Petersburg, recently reported, is not without its bearing on Afghan affairs, and it is pretty certain—as certain at least as any Russian promise can be—that the Amir *expects* active aid from Russia in the present war. But, when we reflect upon Russia's powers of affording that aid, the affair grows puzzling, unless it is to be supposed that the Russians, with their usual cleverness, are making a fool as well as a catspaw of Shere Ali. News from Central Asia is uncertain, and little to be relied upon. Considering the number of intriguers and intrigues there, it must be often purposely misleading; but, accepting what appears the best part of it as fact, we may safely assume that the Russians would experience no little difficulty in sending an army, or even a few regiments, to Shere Ali's assistance. It is probably the truth, as has been stated, that the Russian forces in that part of the world are not nearly so numerous as they are commonly supposed to be. It is to be remembered that an army on the Oxus is at an immense distance from any Russian base, that Russia has suffered enormous losses in men and munitions of war during the past two years, and that Kaufmann's army has been fighting more or less for a long time, and, probably enough, without reinforcements. Because the Russian Government has had its hands full in Europe, and as we know that it was on one or two occasions—notably at Plevna—hard pressed for reinforcements, there is some reason to imagine that Kaufmann's army must by this time be anything but a very large one. Moreover, the very serious dispute with China about the province of Kuldja will compel Russia to keep the bulk of her forces stationed for some time to come on the north-east frontier of Turkistan, as a check upon the victorious army which has conquered Kashgaria and is well disposed to invade Asiatic Russia. The stories circulated about the Russians sending Shere Ali several batteries, and a thousand engineers and gunners, had better, then, be set down as pure fables. In the first place, where are the batteries and men to come from; and, in the second, how are they to be conveyed over the very considerable distance which still separates the Russian Head-Quarters from Kabul? The country in front of the Russians is in a state of disorder and brigandage, as is well known from Kaufmann's constant fighting and raiding, and how one or more batteries, and a thousand engineers and artillerymen are to be transported over this country, swarming with plundering Kurds and Turcomans hostile to the Russians, is a question of which no explanation is offered. If the army were forthcoming, one might understand a Russian army marching, though not without great difficulty, to the assistance of the Amir, but it is hard indeed to comprehend small parties of Russians doing the same thing successfully. It is true that the Russian General and Envoy reached Kabul, but an envoy is a very different affair from a battery or a detachment. The one can be whirled along in a *telega* without stoppage except for change of horses, whereas the other has to march painfully every inch of the way and always offers a temptation for attack to the rough tribes whose hostile country it is obliged to cover. That the Amir has no spare troops to send out to escort Russians into Afghanistan we may be well assured. Every soldier worthy of the name he has must be by this time garrisoning his strong places in Afghanistan.

The delay of the British advance on Kabul till the spring will, of course, afford time for the Russians to get together some sort of force, if they desire to send one to the Amir's assistance, but it may be doubted if time, after all, can benefit them much. The winter season will be very nearly, if not quite, as bad for them as for us, and it will be no pleasant task for the Russians to move any force, large or small, in midwinter, far, far away from any base of reserve or supply, and having for its destination an inhospitable country, peopled with Mahomedan fanatics who hate the Russian kaffirs only a trifle less than the English. What would be the fate of that Russian expedition if we defeated the Afghans in some decisive battle, and extinguished Shere Ali altogether? In that more than probable event, the Russians would have a very bad time. The least they might expect would be decimation at the hands of their quondam allies, and it will be strange if the Russians have not taken the chances of a defeat of the Afghans by the English, with the flight or death of Shere Ali, into consideration, in any promises—specious most likely—of assistance they gave the Amir.

On the whole, we are disposed to think that the Russians have made a fool of the Amir and are quite indifferent to the discredit of the act. At a critical period of their history the Amir happened to turn up as a capital tool, and they used him as such. Of course they have been lavish of promises in return for the work they have set him to do. Promises cost nothing, and, as the Amir hates and abominates the English, he is in a fine mood for believing anything the Russians tell him. So they have made him a puppet, not an ally,—an ally he will never be until that unknown and distant date when Russia will be in a position to invade India with some prospect of success. But the Russians,—we think this time truthfully,—acknowledge that the invasion is impossible without a railway running up almost to our frontier. Truthfully, because their papers shew the irritation they are in just now, on account of this railway being so fine an opportunity, only *in nubibus*. In the meantime, they argue, Shere Ali will serve all Russian purposes by keeping locked up in India a considerable portion of England's military strength, by distracting England's attention from the Eastern Question as it stands in Europe, by rendering, for the present at all events, the Asia Minor protection project abortive, by showing the world at large that England, like Achilles, has a vulnerable spot, and that Russia has discovered it—in Afghanistan. When the Amir has sufficiently served all these purposes the Russians will throw him over—for the present. Unless a war with England precipitates matters in some unlooked for way, in which case the Russians may really try to push on Kaufmann's army to Kabul at all hazards. But it will be a great risk. We English talk of the risk of shutting up our troops in Afghanistan, though we have roads, railways, and telegraphs to the very border of the enemy's country, and an unfailing base of operations in the sea; but if the risk is an anxious one to us, what would it be to Russia who can scarcely be said to have a nearer base than Petersburg, for a defeat would cut off for her all the intervening country from the Caspian to the Black Sea? So, perhaps, we may put this idea of a Russian *army* in Afghanistan out of the question for the present, since it is extremely improbable that Russia will commit herself to war with England. Hard words break no bones, and all the insults of the Russian Press are to be considered as counting for nothing. As soon as it was seen at Petersburg that England was getting angry and would not stand chaff much longer, the Russian Press quickly received a hint to change its tone. But it suits Russia generally to pretend she is ready and eager to fight England, though she is neither one nor the other—witness the effect of that brag on the mind of Shere Ali. Our own impression is that if England were desirous of fighting Russia *now* she would find it very hard to pick a quarrel. Russia would probably stand a kick at present rather than fight, because she has no interest in fighting. Europe, not England, will refuse to let her have Constantinople, and the San Stefano Treaty will be doubtless abandoned now that the signatories to that of Berlin will have it so. But it is only because the time is not propitious that the Russians will not fight. The war with England is a part of the Russian programme, and it will come when Russia is stronger and England less prepared for it. At the present moment Russia would indeed be a fool to fight. She is getting more than she ever dared to hope for by intrigue and diplomacy; what, then, could be the object of fighting or of committing herself to a needless war by too marked an interference in Afghanistan?

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 15TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Pekin, Commander W. Woolcott, arrived in harbour last night at 9 o'clock with the English Mails of Nov. 15th. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs A Wilson and two children
Major Ommaney
Mr and Mrs Lane
Captain and Mrs Cotton and child
Mrs Heathcote
Mrs Crawford
Mr McKillop
Mr and Mrs R Sedgewick and two children
Mr and Mrs Glover and two children
Miss Glover
Mr and Mrs Winder
Miss Newington
Miss Tennent
Mr Hughes
Mrs French & two Misses French
Rev Mr Sheppard
Rev Mr Lewis
Miss Whitcombe
Colonel Baugh
Mrs de Reinzy
Miss Tarbetts
Mrs Carter
Mr G Turner
Mr Woodrow
Colonel Carnell
Mr Wagentriber
Mr Walker
Mr J Wagentriber
Miss Davby
Mrs Tyndall and four children.
Mr and Mrs Daggefield
Major Stockwell
Mr and Mrs Simpson
Mr Gregory and boy
Mr Schumann
Mrs Hurt and two children
Mrs Kennedy and child
Mr Castor
Mr Boyle
Mr Fisher
Mrs Phillips and child
Mr St J Smith
Miss Deverill.

FROM VENICE.

Mr de Reinzy
Mr Riddell
Mr Brown
Mrs Farran and infant
Mr Forbes
Mr Hankes
Mr Somerville
Mr and Mrs Waddington
Mr Finlay
Mr and Mrs Hanna
Mr and Mrs Campbell
Mr and Mrs Benn
Dr and Mrs Barry
Miss Barry
Miss Compton
Miss A Smith
Miss V Smidt
Miss E Cook
Mr and Mrs Gregory and child
Mr J Wilson
Mr and Mrs Francis
Mr Francis, Jr
Miss Francis.

FROM BRINDISI.

Col Sir Seymour Blane
Dr Turnbull
Mr Taylor
Mr Birtner
Mr Thomas
Mr Pitken
Col Bartholomew
Mr Hammond
Rev H and Mrs Squires
Mr Happel
Lt-General Douglas
Mr T Musgrave.

FROM SUEZ.

The Duke de Blacas
Baron Beuriat de Meehin
Mr T James
Mr W D James.

FROM ADEN.

The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay, and friend
Lieut Warden
Mr Terriers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 15.

THE political prospect has decidedly brightened this week. The rumours that Lord Beaconsfield's speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner would be of a reassuring character proved to be not without foundation, and although it made no special revelations the speech has produced upon the public mind the impression which the speaker no doubt desired; for a more hopeful view of the situation in Europe is now taken than seemed possible a week or two ago. His Lordship's references to the Afghan question were very vague and mystical. The Government, he said, thought that any invasion of India by its North-Western frontier was "hardly practicable," but the frontier was "a haphazard and not a scientific one," and they had "made arrangements" by which at no distant date all anxiety on the subject would be removed. There was not a word said about the presence of the Russians in Kabul, nor about our relations with Shere Ali. The Premier spoke of the Turkish Convention as a means of preventing the invasion of India by way of Asia Minor and Persia; declared that Cyprus, which had been occupied as "a strong place of arms," would be no burden to this country; and said that so far from the Berlin treaty being a failure, the most considerable points of it had already been carried out, before half the period prescribed for executing the treaty had expired. It was quite impossible that any of the signatories of the treaty "would attempt in any way to withdraw from its engagements," but in any case it was the "policy and determination" of Her Majesty's Government that the treaty should be carried out "in spirit and in the letter," and they would, if necessary, appeal with confidence to the people to support them in maintaining it "with all their energy and all their resources." He did not believe, however, that there would be any necessity for such a course. There might have been paragraphs in newspapers of a different import, and some gossip reported of subordinates of different states who had expressed a different opinion, but "the government of the world was carried on by sovereigns and statesmen, and not by anonymous paragraphists or the harebrained chatter of irresponsible frivolity." There were always rumours of "high secrets of State" in the month of October, but in the month of November they were not so numerous, for on Lord Mayor's Day there was a chance of hearing "the voice of sense and truth." The passages in the speech relating to the Berlin treaty have since had a new light thrown upon them by the publication of a memorandum from the Foreign Office stating that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg received on Saturday from the Minister in attendance on the Czar at Livadia an assurance "that it is the wish of the Emperor to give all due respect to the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin, and to being about the much desired pacification by the faithful execution of the treaty, and that no imperial function ary will fail in his duties in that respect." There has been some discussion as to whether this message had reached the Premier before he made his speech, but the probabilities seem to be that it had; and hence the remark about the world being governed by "sovereigns and statesmen," and so on; but in that case the talk about appealing to the people to support the Government in maintaining the treaty looks very much like a piece of empty bravado.

However that may be, the fact remains that the speech, together with the Czar's assurances, the absence of further news from the east of Europe, the presence of Count Schouvaloff at Perth and Vienna on a mission to the Austro-Hungarian Government before he returns to London, have had a reassuring effect; and although it is seen that there are still many difficulties in the way of a final settlement of the Eastern Question—for instance, the indemnity question, which the Berlin negotiators left untouched, and the Macedonian and Bulgarian agitation—there is a disposition at the present moment to hope for the best. The Premier's speech, it need not be said, however, has not satisfied the Opposition, and Mr. Gladstone was one of the first to open fire upon it. Taking advantage of an address from some Bedford Liberals which had been lying by him for a fortnight, he dashed off, in the form of an acknowledgment of this address, a smart critique on Lord Beaconsfield's oration and sent it to the half-penny *Echo*—a slight which the *Daily News* resented the next morning by publishing the letter, but taking no editorial notice of it. Mr. Gladstone in his letter makes merry at the notion of a frontier which cannot be invaded and yet is now to be rectified because it is not scientific, and observes that the rectification of frontier is, he believes, "a diplomatic phrase commonly used to cover an annexation of territory which it is not convenient explicitly to avow." On the whole, he thinks, that the great day of "sense and truth" has left us more than ever at the mercy of anonymous paragraphs, and "is likely to increase rather than dispel the gloom which is settling on the country." Each new manifesto of the Ministry, he asserts, "discloses fresh reasons for disquietude, and should bring home with great and still greater force to the minds of the people the question they will soon have to decide at the polling booths—whether this is to be the mode in which they wish the country to be governed?" Lord Carlingford, at one of the Colston dinners at Bristol, and Mr Dodson at Chester, have also been making some sharp attacks on the Ministry, the latter gentleman, who is not given to using very strong language, denouncing the general policy of the Government as new-fangled, with "successive fits of resolution, panic, recklessness, bombast, and display."

One omission in Lord Beaconsfield's speech has been much remarked upon. He said nothing about the depression of trade and the increasing distress among the labouring classes—a subject which continues to force itself very painfully upon the public attention. Every day the papers contain fresh stories of reductions in wages, the discharge of workmen, and growing distress among the poor. The pauperism returns up to Michaelmas just issued show that although in the southern counties there is a small decrease in the number of paupers, yet there was at that time in Lancashire and Cheshire an increase of 9 per cent. compared with the corresponding period in last year, and in Yorkshire and the more northerly districts of 5 per cent., and we know by the weekly trade reports that since that time things have become much worse. In the Black Country many families of working men are now in a state of complete destitution, and in some of the populous districts around Birmingham hundreds of houses which a year or two ago were tenanted by prosperous workmen are now empty. Of these ominous signs of the times the Premier had no a word to say, and Sir Stafford Northcote skimmed over the subject with a few optimist commonplaces about there being "nothing whatever in the condition of the country that need make us in any way feel uneasy as to its future welfare," if we had the courage to submit to the necessary sacrifices, and so on.

The new Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Whetham, is not by any means winning for himself "golden opinions." The show was a poor one, and Sir John Bennett, who appeared in the procession in an open carriage, was loudly cheered by the mob, while the Lord Mayor was received with silence. At the dinner there was the unusual spectacle of several vacant chairs, owing to the dissatisfaction felt by some of the civic officials at the alleged disregard by the new chief magistrate of old-established privileges; some of the Sunday papers have been complaining of their representatives being excluded from the dinner, and others of very cavalier treatment; and now the medical profession are indignant at notice being given to the secretary of the Hospital Sunday Fund that he can no longer be accommodated at the Mansion House, which has been the head-quarters of the fund ever since it was established. His Lordship evidently intends to assert himself, for on taking his seat on the bench on Monday, after paying the usual compliment to the ability and legal experience of the chief clerk and his colleague, the Lord Mayor said that to their help "he hoped personally to add sound commercial judgment," so that we may expect to hear the "voice of sense and truth" all through this year in the city halls.

The discussion upon our North-West frontier policy has been revived, and we have had speeches on the subject by Lord Northbrook and Mr. Fawcett, and more long letters by Sir James Stephen. Lord Northbrook's speech was delivered on Monday at a Mayor's dinner at Winchester; and although he deprecated treating Indian affairs as a party question, and disclaimed any intention of "indulging in any disquisitions" on his own conduct as Viceroy, because no papers on the subject had yet been laid before Parliament, yet he defended the policy of Lords Lawrence and Mayo, which, he said, he had endeavoured to the best of his ability to carry out. With regard to the present difficulty he gave no opinion, from want of information, but he endeavoured to show that during his Viceroyalty our relations with the Amir of Kabul were on the whole satisfactory, and said that when he left India the feeling of Shere Ali and the Afghans seemed to be one of thorough independence, and that if they disliked English interference they would have resented any interference by Russia to a far greater extent. He deprecated Sir James Stephen's doctrines as to the rights of civilized communities to consult only their own interests in dealing with weak and semi-barbarous States, as dangerous doctrines anywhere, but especially in India, where we are bound to respect the rights of native States, not only in many cases by treaty, but by the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. Lord Northbrook believes with Lord Lawrence that to advance our present frontier further into Afghanistan would be unwise; and referring to Lord Beaconsfield's remark that the question of our North-West frontier had been under consideration by several Indian Viceroys, he said that it was not considered in his time nor in that of Lord Mayo, and that when it was discussed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lawrence, the conclusion come to by the Government was against any interference in the affairs of Afghanistan by amicable or forcible occupation of any point beyond our present frontier. In concluding his speech Lord Northbrook referred to the enormous cost of a war with Afghanistan, and said that it would have to be borne by England, for India, especially after the recent famine, was too poor to bear it. Mr. Fawcett's speech was delivered on the following night to a meeting of his constituents at Bethnal Green. He deprecated the policy of "mystification and obscurity" pursued by the Government; who were treating the public as children, or worse than children, in withholding the information which would enable them to form an opinion of what was being done in India, and said it was idle, after the Premier's speech at the Guildhall, to say that this threatened expedition to Afghanistan was to avenge an insult or as a protest against a Russian Envoy being at Kabul, because we were now told that the object of our Government was a rectification of our Indian frontier. Mr. Fawcett contended that there was an overwhelming preponderance of the highest military authorities against the advance of our frontier, which would, moreover, impose upon the people of India an additional burden of expenditure that would be intolerably oppressive, and said he was confident that not a single shilling of the military expenditure that was now going on had been sanctioned by the Indian Council, and that consequently either the money of British taxpayers was being spent without their consent, or the money of the Indian people was being expended in direct opposition to the provisions of the India Act.

Sir James Stephen's first letter occupies three columns of the *Times*, and deals chiefly with those military arguments for an advance of our present frontier which Mr. Fawcett maintains are overborne by a great preponderance of authority on the other side. Sir James Stephen still professes to have no opinion of his own on the matter; he merely states the arguments "which he has heard expressed by professional soldiers" against the views set forth by Lord Lawrence and Earl Grey. As to the weakness of our present frontier, he says that in order to get the advantage of an obstacle of any kind

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

AFFAIRS AT THE KHYBER PASS.

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

Report from Sir Sam Browne, dated Daka the 2nd, states that all is quiet there, and the communications with Ali Musjid all right. A Brigade, with Cavalry and Artillery, had moved to Bassuli beyond the Khurd Khyber to reconnoitre, to give confidence to the people of the country and to collect supplies. The Abkand route was being explored and the road improved. The health of the British troops is excellent, but there is some fever among the Native troops.

Surgeon General Ker Innes rode through the Pass from Daka to Ali Musjid on the 2nd, and from Ali Musjid to Jamrud on the 3rd, the latter half without escort, and found all quiet in the Pass. No firing at Ali Musjid.

On the night of the 2nd General Maude, whose Division was brought up from Hasan Abdal to Peshawur as Sir Sam Browne's Division moved on, arrived at Peshawar on the 3rd and goes to Hassinghkaburg on the 4th.

A report from Peshawur states that Malikdin Khel Tuppah left last night for Tirah with the avowed intention of bringing their families down to Kajuri and reopening trade with Peshawur, and other tribes are expected to follow their example.

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

A report from Peshawur gives further details of the causes of Abdulla Mir's defection from the malcontent tribesmen. When Mir Akhor fled from Ali Musjid he dismissed Abdulla with a large sum of money and instructions to do all he could to raise disturbances in the Pass, and interrupt our communications. Abdulla has, however, sent word to Kabul that unless the Amir could immediately send down troops and further supply of money he could do nothing, as his friends among the Afridis were disheartened and returning home.

NOMINAL ROLL OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE ALI MUSJID OPERATIONS.

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

Killed—1-C. Horse Artillery, Gunner Cornan, 51st Foot, Private Nelson. 14th Sikhs, two havildars, one naik, and five sepoys. 27th Punjab Native Infantry, Major Birch and Lieut. Fitzgerald, three sepoys and one bhisti.

Wounded—1-C. Horse Artillery, Trumpeter Hill; Gunners Cooper, Lindsay and Marshall. 11-9 Artillery, Gunners Allen, Akers, Day, and Sutton, and Sergeant Blackwell. 51st Regiment, Private Talbot. 14th Sikhs, Captain Maclean, three havildars, ten sepoys, and one drummer. 20th P. N. I., one sepoy. 27th P. N. I., one havildar and five sepoys. Missing, one dhooly bearer of the Horse Artillery, and one man 1st Sikhs.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE QUETTA COLUMN.

QUETTA, Dec. 4.

Yesterday I accompanied a Cavalry reconnoitring party to within a few miles of the mouth of the Kojuck Pass and summoned the headmen of several villages. We met no resistance, and found supplies plentiful, but the information we gained as to the Kojuck was uncertain. This valley is very fertile. The Army has already secured equivalent to Rs. 45,000 of the Amir's revenue. The Kojuck Pathans are not yet in. The whereabouts of the few Amir's troops lately garrisoning the valley is unknown, we are consequently doubtful whether the Kojuck Pass is occupied. Yesterday the body of a man of the Pioneers was found near the village of Oorumsye. He had been shot and his rifle stolen. The Field Battery is still halted at Quetta.

HAIKALZI, THRO' QUETTA, Dec. 3.

The column continues inactive. The General is still out reconnoitring the Thull route. No parties allowed to penetrate to Kojuck. It is almost universally thought in camp that the delay is a mistake, and it is considered that advantage should be taken of the fine weather to get supplies across from Kojuck. Every day there is increasing chance of snow, when the difficulty will be immense. There are 3,000 camels at Quetta idle, and dying rapidly.

MAJOR BUTLER.

KURRACHEE, Dec. 4.

Major Butler, 9th Regiment, has arrived at Kurrachee, and proceeds to-morrow to Lahore to meet the Viceroy. It will be remembered that in 1874, disguised as a Chinaman, he traced the source of the Atrek and portions of the countries occupied by the Teke and Turcoman tribes; and he has been so successful with the Turcomans he has interviewed on his second expedition that they are ready to act in concert with the British either against the Afghans or Russians.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury has announced a proposal either to limit the coinage of the silver dollar, or else to increase the value of the dollar.

SPEECH OF THE CZAR AT MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, Dec. 3.

The Emperor of Russia has made a speech here, in which he expressed his hopes that a definitive treaty of peace would shortly be concluded: he also appealed to his people to prevent the youth of the country from being led astray by evil doctrines.

Consols closed at 94 ex-div.

RUSSIA AND TUKREY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 3.

The Porte has intimated its readiness to discuss the terms of a definitive treaty of peace with Russia.

The attitude maintained by Russia is conciliatory.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

H. M. Troopship Jumna, has arrived.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 4.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sumatra, with the outward English Mails of the 22nd ult., left at 6 o'clock this evening for Bombay.

The same Company's steamer Poona, for Galle and Calcutta, left at two this afternoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Dec. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Assyria, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here to-day.

SUEZ, Dec. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, left to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 3, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 4½
8½ lbs. do.	6 1½
40s. Mule Twist	0-8½
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅛ ex-div.
6 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	112½
Bar Silver	50 11-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76½
4½ per cent. do	80½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7/8

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Dec. 4, 10 A.M.

Manilla mail leaves Hongkong Friday sixth.

GALLE, Dec. 4, 4-5 P.M.

Mail steamer Cathay from Calcutta arrived.

It seems that the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank have had visions of financial redemption, surpassing the wildest hopes of succour nursed by the ruined and forlorn, in a telegram sent from India announcing that a veritable El Dorado was in the hands of Messrs. Nicol and Co. by their having secured the mining rights of the gold region of the Wynaad. The *Standard* of the 15th ultimo furnishes the following information on the subject:—"From a communication which we publish to-day from Mr. Harding, the official receiver of the estate of Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., the discovery of rich gold mines in India is likely not only to prove of enormous importance to India itself, but to benefit to a very large extent the unfortunate shareholders of the Glasgow Bank. There can, we should imagine, be little question of the great value of this extensive gold reef; and if it be true, as Mr. Harding states, that the whole of the mining rights of this region have been secured by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., the Bombay firm connected with Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co, it is probable that the immense debt due by those gentlemen to the Bank of Glasgow will be eventually liquidated in full. Mr. Harding states that he has in his possession some pieces of quartz very rich in veined gold, sent home from this property by a mining expert employed by Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co., to be examined and reported upon. The expert states that 'there is enormous wealth there.' Few of the shareholders of the Glasgow Bank who may have chanced to cast their eyes over the telegram announcing the discovery of rich gold mines in India can have guessed the vast importance to themselves of that report."

We regret to learn that Captain J. G. Maclean, 14th Sikhs, who was wounded in the attack on Ali Musjid has died of his wounds.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Oodeypore on the 30th ultimo says:—"A shock of earthquake was felt here this morning at 9-15, which stopped the pendulums of my two clocks which are in the upper story of my house, and the shock lasted forty seconds."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:—"I see a letter to Mr. Greaves in the *Bombay Gazette* in which his Dhollera agent denies the existence of locusts and the harm done to the crops in Kattywar and elsewhere. In a letter I had from Bhownuggur last week I was advised of much harm having been done to the cotton and grain crops by locusts, and even by the small worm-like insects which are the offspring of locusts. It is feared that the crops will be damaged by these insects immensely, and reduce the estimated crops by half almost. This reckoning is well based, and the result of experience on the spot."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer*:—"In the attack on Ali Musjid, which took place on the 21st inst., a dear and intimate friend of mine is reported to have been killed, but up to the present, after eight days, I know nothing more than the bare fact of his death. As one of the greatest friends he had in India, and closely connected with his family, I was naturally anxious to send his mother the particulars of her son's death, but am unable to give her the smallest information. This, I feel sure, will hardly be credited at home, and I am sending the *Pioneer* with the telegraphic statements and your too true remarks on the system of 'muzzling' correspondents that has been adopted. I could understand (and this seems the general feeling) Government keeping back information about *future* movements or plans, but why should we be kept in the dark about what *has* happened." The superior military authorities, we believe, assert now that their orders did not contemplate the suppression of news concerning what has happened; but if so, the orders have been expressed so awkwardly as to be misunderstood by all officers executing them. Correspondents have frequently put out in about an hour and a half. What appears to be the giving way of the centre girder, which broke in two, and it is supposed that it had become cracked while it was being raised. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A CHARGE OF MURDER.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, two Hindoos, named Rama Rumbajee and Krishna Rama, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, prisoner No. 1 with committing murder by causing the death of Mulloobu Oomajee on or about the 11th Nov. last, and prisoner No. 2 with the abetment of the said offence. The accused parties are alleged to be the persons who assaulted deceased, who was a mucoadum in the service of a Parsee wine merchant having his place of business at Abdool Raymon street. The case stands postponed for hearing to the 11th instant, to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear in the case.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING THE HONGKONG BANK.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. Framroz Jamsetjee Eranee appeared to answer the charge of cheating the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in respect of advances obtained on 111 tubs of camphor shipped at Singapore on board the ship Zephyr. Mr. Ardaseir Framjee, who appeared for the defendant, contended that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the accused of an offence alleged to have been committed at Singapore. Mr. Jardine, who appeared on behalf of the Hongkong Bank, argued that the case was within the jurisdiction of the Court. His Worship agreed with Mr. Ardaseir and ruled that the Court had no jurisdiction and it was so accused. The prosecutor, the Magistrate said, might apply to Government to send back the accused to Singapore to be tried for the offence alleged to have been committed there, and admitted the accused to be held on the same bail as on the previous occasion, until the action of Government is known.

DEPARTURE OF MAJOR GENERAL PRIMROSE FROM POONA.—Major General Primrose, C. S. I., who has been in command of the Poona Division of the Army since April last year, and since been appointed to the command of the reserve Division which is to be formed at the Lower Indus, will leave this to-day (Wednesday) by the midday train for Bombay *en route* to Sukkur, to assume command of his new appointment. The gallant General has been very popular at this station and we wish him every success.—*Poona Observer.*

THE *Indian Daily News*:—The refugee Burman princes were to have arrived in Calcutta by the Rangoon mail of Friday last, but owing to the indisposition of the elder of the two brothers their departure from Rangoon was postponed. They will probably arrive here on Friday next. Arrangements are being made by the Foreign Office for their permanent stay in Calcutta, in a style suited to their means.

THE Scotchmen of Calcutta did not celebrate St. Andrew's Day this year in the usual manner. The *Indian Daily News* says:—"Our own theory of the non-observance of St. Andrew's day is that, taking into account the financial disasters which have lately overtaken their country, they no longer feel equal to giving unqualified praise to themselves and their institutions. We admit that we have heard a more charitable reason suggested, viz., that the Saint appeared in a vision to the gentleman who used to act as master of the feast, and forbade any display in his honour, at the same time intimating that it would afford him much pleasure if we would-be subscribers would devote their ordinary subscriptions, and as much more as they could spare, to the relief of the distressed shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank. We heartily re-echo this sentiment, and shall regard with equanimity our not having an interview with the "great chieftain of the pudding race" until next year, if not only Scotchmen but others who have been their guests at their festive gatherings (we have seen Greeks and Germans drinking to the immortal memory of Bruce and Wallace) would respond to the appeal made by Messrs. Ker, Dods & Co."

THE writer of the *Englishman's* "Week" says:—"I have heard a good many comments during the week about the course of procedure of our new judge, fresh from England, during the present sessions. In almost every case sentence was deferred, and except in one case had not been given up to Thursday night. As the sessions began on Monday this simply means so many extra days imprisonment for each prisoner, and all because the Secretary of State sends out to India, as judge, a gentleman who knows nothing of our laws. When it was reported a few months ago that Mr. Justice Prinsep was to be appointed to the sessions, the native papers raised one of their senseless howls because he was a Civilian and not a barrister judge. Mr. Prinsep is perhaps better up in the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes than any judge of the High Court, and could not be likely to hesitate for a week as to what sentence he should pronounce, or whether he was bound to agree with one side or the other of a divided jury."

THE Hongkong *Daily Press* says that private native advices received on the 30th Oct. from Canton state that it is believed in that city that the rebel host from Kwangsi are at no great distance. It is also reported that a European is with General Li Young-choi, believed to be acting as his adviser.

THE *Straits Times* is indebted to a correspondent for the following account of the shooting of a tiger:—"An old Malay man, who looks after a plantation at Teluk Paku, having seen that a good deal of damage was being done by pigs in the plantation, thought he would try and shoot one, so he made a platform about 10 to 15 feet high up in a tree, and watched there all one night without seeing anything. At about 7-30 a.m. he saw some sort of an animal come right underneath the tree he was in and sniff round it. He did not know what the animal was, never having seen a tiger in his life. However, he was frightened that it might be able to reach him, so he thought he had better fire, which he did, hitting the tiger in the back, just behind the shoulder. This shot probably killed him, but he thought he saw it move, so he fired another shot, and hit it in the neck. Then he came down from his perch, and I think he was rather surprised when he found he had killed a tiger. The osteologist of the Museum considers the tiger to be probably about 50 years old."

THE AMERICAN SILVER COINAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the extra edition of your paper published to-day, you circulate the following telegram:—"The Secretary of the United States Treasury has announced a proposal either to limit the coinage of the silver dollar, or else to increase the value of the dollar."

Should this not rather read, that the Secretary has announced a proposal to limit the coinage of the silver dollar, *and* increase its value, or (which, I think, is more correct,) its weight? This appears practicable, which the other does not.

J.

Dec. 4.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay is over, and candidates were called for their oral examination. It has come to my knowledge that one of the examiners refused to examine several candidates simply because they had not written one of the first four questions. If this be the case, I think no examiner is justified in doing so, because candidates were not told what questions they should necessarily answer and what not. The examiner justified himself saying that a N. B. was put to the effect, that first four questions must be answered by every candidate, in the English paper of the last year.

If that be the case the examiners of this year ought to have distinctly expressed their intention, as those of the last year did. How can a mofussil candidate who has appeared for the first time know of it?

According to my humble opinion, the oral examination of any candidate should not be objected to, if he has secured a sufficient number of marks without answering one of the first four questions. I hope this will be attended to, and justice be done to every candidate in every paper.

A MOFUSSIL CANDIDATE.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

ROBBERY AT LALITPUR.—A daring theft was committed on the night of 25th November in the tent of Baboo Rajchander Ghose, Assistant Engineer, who had put up about half a mile from the Lalitpur town in an open "*maidan*" on the banks of river Shajad. His loss is reported at above Rs. (10,000) ten thousand, consisting principally of promissory and currency notes, as well as some cash. The thief or thieves quietly crept into the District Engineer's tent, when that gentleman was asleep, and made away with a large box containing the above property, with some Government records of the P. W. D.; without the least knowledge of his several servants who were lying outside the tent. The Baboo suspects one Shaha Dutt, bis dismissed cyce; and will likely offer a reward for his arrest.—*Delhi Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Castore, Captain A. Luccioli, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay yesterday at noon.

WE learn that a tiger visited Matheran on the night of the 1st inst., and that it killed a cow. A report of the occurrence has been made to Dr. Day, the Superintendent.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 30th November, was 56 feet and 8 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 55 feet and 8 tenths.

MYSTERIOUS THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A man of the name of Cumroodeen Mookrey reported to the Police yesterday the theft of sundry gold and pearl ornaments of the value of Rs. 780, stolen from a box in a room on the first storey of his house situated in Musjid Lane. The box contained other ornaments to the value of Rs. 2,000, which were untouched; and further the box was found locked and secure as it had been left by the owner. Police enquiries are being made.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of a labourer who was employed in the said workshops. It seems that he met his death on the evening previous through injuries which he had received by his having been buried under the debris of the roof of the coir room suddenly falling in, which was in course of construction. The fall of the roof was due to the giving way of the centre girder, which broke in two, and it is supposed that it had become cracked while it was being raised. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

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ARRIVAL OF MR. JOHN WILSON'S EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.

THE Mail which arrived last night brought Mr. John Wilson, who furnished Bombay with so much entertainment by his excellent equestrian company in the earlier part of the year. He has returned now in great strength, having brought with him a troupe of sixteen, all well experienced in the operations of a high-class Circus. Mr. Wilson, however, does not purpose to exhibit in Bombay for the next two months, but to push on to Calcutta where his horses are, and after a season there to return direct here. We need hardly say that he will be impatiently awaited here, so lively are the remembrances of his former grand entertainments.

CAUSING MISCHIEF BY SETTING FIRE TO THE SHIP ZEPHYR.

ON Tuesday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Fredrick Karstons, the master of the British ship Zephyr, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper and filed the following information, charging Mr. J. S. Deighton and Wassenjee, the former the super-cargo and the latter the syrang of that vessel, with causing mischief by setting fire to the ship Zephyr about the 11th November last.

Mr. Fredrick Karatons on oath deposed—I am master of the British ship Zephyr belonging to Singapore, and now lying in Bombay harbour. On or about the 11th November last, at 1 a.m., the vessel was reported to me by the man on the watch as being on fire. I ordered the bells to be immediately rung, and I had an awning put over the hatch and water thrown down. The ships crews near by heard our alarm and came off to our assistance, as well as the Water Police. The fire very soon reached, over which the party were ferried; finding horses on the other side. Malwan was reached some three hours afterwards, the beautiful lake of Dhamapore being about the only object of interest on the road; this lake covers some 600 acres, and is surrounded by finely wooded hills. It is an artificial piece of water, inasmuch as it is formed by a bund across a valley, which was built by some charitable individual some 300 years ago. The road for some miles before reaching Malwan traverses a rocky upland, then suddenly descends to the town. Arriving at Malwan about 7 P. M. the party put up at the old Residency, and in the course of the afternoon visited the school and the fort of Sindrodj, built on a rocky bed and completely surrounded by water. This is a very considerable stronghold, one of the many monuments which Sivaji has left of his appreciation of naturally strong positions. Within the fort is a temple dedicated to Sivaji Maharaj, and the idol is an incarnation of himself; it is gorgeously clothed and has silver mask. This incarnation and deification of a real man, is exceptionally rare, and the temple is curious on this account, as it has no nocturnal excellence to recommend it. The priest keeps the key and hand over to me, as shown; that of his hand is on cement, and it is quite possible that during the construction of the fort, he may have placed his hand on the wet cement, and thus left the print. The surviving son of the old Residency and principal men of the town were presented to the Governor, and an address was read to him.

The May Frere with her passengers left that evening for Jytapore or Jaitapore, an old pirate stronghold at the mouth of the Eshwentghur creek. She could not get further up to the creek as no sufficient depth of water was found. The creek was navigable for very large native craft right up to Rajapur, but it has been silting up gradually, and now only very small vessels can get up to the town.

The May Frere moored to the north bank, directly the Governor and party got on board, and arrived at Jhyghur about 1 p.m. the same day. Jhyghur is an old fort built on the Southern headland on the entrance to the Shashtri river. The Marine Survey party accompanied there, surveying the harbour at the mouth of the river. At 3 o'clock His Excellency and the rest of the party started in the steam launch to get as far on their way as possible to Sungmeshwar, a town some 22 miles up the river; the launch succeeded in getting about half way, when three miles of the place when the water became too shoal to do anything but turn back, as it had become quite dark. So the return journey was begun, and the difficult part of the voyage safely accomplished by moonlight, it being very dark indeed. The launch rose on to the bank, the tide was falling, and there was no chance of her getting off for five or six hours. So the gig was resorted to and the May Frere reached about 3 A.M. The launch appeared about 6 o'clock having floated off about an hour before. The banks of the Shastri river were once beautifully wooded with teak, but in the days when forests were neglected, it was sold, and destroyed in the most reckless manner, and the banks are now bare, except in a few places. Off steamed the May Frere as soon as the truant launch had arrived, and Bankot at the mouth of the Savitree river was reached about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Bankot is an excellent fair weather port. This town was surrendered to Commodore James in April 1756 and called Fort Victoria. A steam launch belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Co. was obtained to take the party up to Dasgaum some 24 miles up the river, as being more suitable than the one attached to the May Frere, drawing less water, and her crew knowing the river thoroughly. At 8 in the evening Dasgaum was reached, and the night passed at the Dak Bungalow. By daybreak the next morning His Excellency was in the saddle, and started for the historical fort of Reighur. This was Sivaji's chief stronghold, and here he held his councils, and formed those plans, the execution of which has rendered his name famous, and his memory everlasting among the Mahrattas. The road passes by Mahr; leaving that town on the left about ten miles from Dasgaum, the ascent of the lower hills which surround Reighur is begun; at Parchew, a village on a small plateau some two miles from the summit, horses have to be left and the traveller has the option of walking or of being carried in a chair slung on two poles, up the most difficult of roads. What was a good path in the time when the fort was occupied has been rendered by successive monsoons extremely difficult. However, the ascent was accomplished by noon, and the view from the summit well repaid the trouble of getting there. To the south-east is the great Mahableshwar plateau with its numerous spurs and bold cliffs; a little to the right of this the curious looking mountain known as the Saddle-back and again a little to the right considerably closer the fort of Purtabghur, one of the most celebrated in Mahratta history.

There is plenty to see up on Reighur, the ruins of the old Durbar room, the enormous zenana, the towers, with projecting bloonies whereon the Mahratta ladies of those days sat and looked out on the Konkan; then there is the old temple which looks now as if it had been converted into a Musjid, but which is not the case. Sivaji's tomb is also here. It consists of a polygonal plinth of masonry about three feet in height, and from 12 to 16 in diameter. The tomb is situated close to the temple, which is dedicated to the Hindoo Divinity, Mahadeo. The surface of the tomb is perfectly level, and grown over with weeds, here and there entangled with a common but pretty violet wild flower. Close to the tomb is another plinth of much smaller dimensions, and square in shape, upon which rested the funeral pyre of Sivaji's mother. The tomb, which can give no historical information, stands about 500 yards eastward of the palace, and with the exception of the tower contiguous to the latter is the most noticeable object on the hill. From this spot, the boldest prominences which meet the eye on the eastern horizon are Sivaji's fortresses of Reighur and Tobrna. Raighur fell into the hands of the British in the early part of the present century, and has since that time been gradually falling in ruins. The morning following the ascent His Excellency and those with him rode to Mhasla, in the territory of the Hubshee. Mhasla is situated at the head of a large creek, at the mouth of which is Jinjera, or the island fort in which the Nawab always lives. The distance from Raighur to Mhasla is not more perhaps than 32 miles, but the first seven or eight miles of the track is so bad that it beggars description, and horses must come to grief there unless accustomed to hill climbing. The afternoon was well advanced before Mhasla was reached, and it was impossible to get away before 10 in the morning, and until then there would not be sufficient water in the creek to float the lightest of boats. By 1 o'clock in the morning, however, the May Frere lying off Jinjera, was reached, and she at once got under weigh, and shaped her course for Bombay at daybreak, just looking into Choul harbour (a pretty spot with a picturesque old fort), and out again.

Bombay was reached at 10 o'clock the same morning, 25th November. This trip of His Excellency embraced the western coast of Mahratta power, and with few exceptions every spot visited was of historical interest.

The Konkan is being very considerably opened out by the good roads which are being made over the Ghats, thus connecting the sea board with the Deccan. One is now very nearly finished—"The Amba Ghat." This will complete a straight line of communication from Kolhapur to the sea at Ratnagiri and a small port (Kalbadavi) five miles to the north of that town, which affords a safe anchorage in the S. W. monsoon. When the Amba Ghat is completed there will be five fine roads, crossing the Ghats between Mahableshwar on the north and the line between Vingoria and Belgaum on the south. They have all been mentioned in this letter; the following is the order they come in from the north:—The Fitzgerald, the Kumbarli, the Amba, the Thoonda, and the Tarpori Ghat.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S TOUR.

AN account published by the *Pioneer* of Sir Richard Temple's recent tour contains the following:—

Vingorla was reached about noon on the 17th, and the afternoon spent in viewing the town, the new works, a new market, and receiving the address. The new water works are a marvel of cheapness; the reservoir is about 500 yards from the town, and the whole thing has been completed at a cost of Rs. 15,000, all subscribed by the inhabitants. The population of 20,000 souls can be supplied with 16 gallons a head daily. The new market is a handsome building in red laterite, with a clock tower; the whole built for Rs. 12,000 from the municipal fund. Vingorla is connected by the Tarpoli or Ambola Ghat, with the whole of the rich country between Belgaum and Dharwar. More than 60,000 tons of food-grain passed by this route to the Southern Mahratta Country during the late famine. Vingorla is unfortunately only a fair weather port.

The following morning (Monday 18th), His Excellency and party drove to Sawantwari (the capital of the Native State of Sawantwari, distance some 14 miles from Vingorla). Colonel Westropp, the Political Agent, received His Excellency, and the day was spent in visiting the schools, of which there are three—an English, a Vernacular, and a Girls' School,—prison, hospital, &c. Sawantwari is a most picturesque town, built on a lake and completely shut in by hills most beautifully wooded, but these hills though they add so much to the beauty of the scene, keep off all the sea-breeze, and it is an undeniably hot place, with a rainfall of about 200 inches. The present chief is some 16 years of age, and is being educated at the Rajkote College. From a long series of minorities this State has for many years had the advantage of British superintendence. The Sawantwari local battalion is a very fine body of men, some 500 strong, they are well-dressed, well-drilled, and perform all the police duties in the State. After dinner that evening the lake was beautifully illuminated.

At 6 o'clock the following morning His Excellency and suite started to go across country to Malwan, a town on the coast some 30 miles from Sawantwari north of Vingorla. The road was for the first half of the way of a very kutcha description and eventually wound along a nullah, the pole of the mail phaeton in which the Governor and Mr. Crawford were driving, broke in two. However no other damage was done, and the beach of an arm of the sea was very soon reached, over which the party were ferried; finding horses on the other side. Malwan was reached some three hours afterwards, the beautiful lake of Dhamapore being about the only object of interest on the road; this lake covers some 600 acres, and is surrounded by finely wooded hills. It is an artificial piece of water, inasmuch as it is formed by a bund across a valley, which was built by some charitable individual some 300 years ago. The road for some miles before reaching Malwan traverses a rocky upland, then suddenly descends to the town. Arriving at Malwan about 7 P. M. the party put up at the old Residency, and in the course of the afternoon visited the school and the fort of Sindrodj, built on a rocky bed and completely surrounded by water. This is a very considerable stronghold, one of the many monuments which Sivaji has left of his appreciation of naturally strong positions. Within the fort is a temple dedicated to Sivaji Maharaj, and the idol is an incarnation of himself; it is gorgeously clothed and has silver mask. This incarnation and deification of a real man, is exceptionally rare, and the temple is curious on this account, as it has no nocturnal excellence to recommend it. The priest keeps the key and hand over to me, as shown; that of his hand is on cement, and it is quite possible that during the construction of the fort, he may have placed his hand on the wet cement, and thus left the print. The surviving son of the old Residency and principal men of the town were presented to the Governor, and an address was read to him.

The May Frere with her passengers left that evening for Jytapore or Jaitapore, an old pirate stronghold at the mouth of the Eshwentghur creek. She could not get further up to the creek as no sufficient depth of water was found. The creek was navigable for very large native craft right up to Rajapur, but it has been silting up gradually, and now only very small vessels can get up to the town.

The May Frere moored to the north bank, directly the Governor and party got on board, and arrived at Jhyghur about 1 p.m. the same day. Jhyghur is an old fort built on the Southern headland on the entrance to the Shashtri river. The Marine Survey party accompanied there, surveying the harbour at the mouth of the river. At 3 o'clock His Excellency and the rest of the party started in the steam launch to get as far on their way as possible to Sungmeshwar, a town some 22 miles up the river; the launch succeeded in getting about half way, when three miles of the place when the water became too shoal to do anything but turn back, as it had become quite dark. So the return journey was begun, and the difficult part of the voyage safely accomplished by moonlight, it being very dark indeed. The launch rose on to the bank, the tide was falling, and there was no chance of her getting off for five or six hours. So the gig was resorted to and the May Frere reached about 3 A.M. The launch appeared about 6 o'clock having floated off about an hour before. The banks of the Shastri river were once beautifully wooded with teak, but in the days when forests were neglected, it was sold, and destroyed in the most reckless manner, and the banks are now bare, except in a few places. Off steamed the May Frere as soon as the truant launch had arrived, and Bankot at the mouth of the Savitree river was reached about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Bankot is an excellent fair weather port. This town was surrendered to Commodore James in April 1756 and called Fort Victoria. A steam launch belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Co. was obtained to take the party up to Dasgaum some 24 miles up the river, as being more suitable than the one attached to the May Frere, drawing less water, and her crew knowing the river thoroughly. At 8 in the evening Dasgaum was reached, and the night passed at the Dak Bungalow. By daybreak the next morning His Excellency was in the saddle, and started for the historical fort of Reighur. This was Sivaji's chief stronghold, and here he held his councils, and formed those plans, the execution of which has rendered his name famous, and his memory everlasting among the Mahrattas. The road passes by Mahr; leaving that town on the left about ten miles from Dasgaum, the ascent of the lower hills which surround Reighur is begun; at Parchew, a village on a small plateau some two miles from the summit, horses have to be left and the traveller has the option of walking or of being carried in a chair slung on two poles, up the most difficult of roads. What was a good path in the time when the fort was occupied has been rendered by successive monsoons extremely difficult. However, the ascent was accomplished by noon, and the view from the summit well repaid the trouble of getting there. To the south-east is the great Mahableshwar plateau with its numerous spurs and bold cliffs; a little to the right of this the curious looking mountain known as the Saddle-back and again a little to the right considerably closer the fort of Purtabghur, one of the most celebrated in Mahratta history.

There is plenty to see up on Reighur, the ruins of the old Durbar room, the enormous zenana, the towers, with projecting bloonies whereon the Mahratta ladies of those days sat and looked out on the Konkan; then there is the old temple which looks now as if it had been converted into a Musjid, but which is not the case. Sivaji's tomb is also here. It consists of a polygonal plinth of masonry about three feet in height, and from 12 to 16 in diameter. The tomb is situated close to the temple, which is dedicated to the Hindoo Divinity, Mahadeo. The surface of the tomb is perfectly level, and grown over with weeds, here and there entangled with a common but pretty violet wild flower. Close to the tomb is another plinth of much smaller dimensions, and square in shape, upon which rested the funeral pyre of Sivaji's mother. The tomb, which can give no historical information, stands about 500 yards eastward of the palace, and with the exception of the tower contiguous to the latter is the most noticeable object on the hill. From this spot, the boldest prominences which meet the eye on the eastern horizon are Sivaji's fortresses of Reighur and Tobrna. Raighur fell into the hands of the British in the early part of the present century, and has since that time been gradually falling in ruins. The morning following the ascent His Excellency and those with him rode to Mhasla, in the territory of the Hubshee. Mhasla is situated at the head of a large creek, at the mouth of which is Jinjera, or the island fort in which the Nawab always lives. The distance from Raighur to Mhasla is not more perhaps than 32 miles, but the first seven or eight miles of the track is so bad that it beggars description, and horses must come to grief there unless accustomed to hill climbing. The afternoon was well advanced before Mhasla was reached, and it was impossible to get away before 10 in the morning, and until then there would not be sufficient water in the creek to float the lightest of boats. By 1 o'clock in the morning, however, the May Frere lying off Jinjera, was reached, and she at once got under weigh, and shaped her course for Bombay at daybreak, just looking into Choul harbour (a pretty spot with a picturesque old fort), and out again.

Bombay was reached at 10 o'clock the same morning, 25th November. This trip of His Excellency embraced the western coast of Mahratta power, and with few exceptions every spot visited was of historical interest.

The Konkan is being very considerably opened out by the good roads which are being made over the Ghats, thus connecting the sea board with the Deccan. One is now very nearly finished—"The Amba Ghat." This will complete a straight line of communication from Kolhapur to the sea at Ratnagiri and a small port (Kalbadavi) five miles to the north of that town, which affords a safe anchorage in the S. W. monsoon. When the Amba Ghat is completed there will be five fine roads, crossing the Ghats between Mahableshwar on the north and the line between Vingoria and Belgaum on the south. They have all been mentioned in this letter; the following is the order they come in from the north:—The Fitzgerald, the Kumbarli, the Amba, the Thoonda, and the Tarpori Ghat.

FECUNDITY.—On the first of November Dona Dalmcaia Alveyra gave birth to three daughters, in Mindoro Manilla. This is the second time she has brought forth, and in less than one year she has given birth to five children. May each baby bring with it a loaf of bread or a *cavan* of rice.—*Manilla Times.*

A SPREE AND ITS RESULTS.—A Mr. Mitchell, a seaman's boarding-house keeper in Lall Bazaar, met with an accident on the night of the 28th November, which has ere this proved fatal. It appears that the man accompanied by Currie and two other friends were drinking the evening previous. Mitchell seems to have indulged in liquor the most, so much so that a couple of chowkeedars were called to assist him into Currie's house. This happened at about 2 a. m. while going upstairs, and when halfway up the stairs, Mitchell, it appears, fell and rolled down. Currie hearing the noise, came down about a couple of hours after, and saw Mitchell lying there. He did not attempt to raise him and let him alone. At about 6 a.m. a servant attached to the house came in and found Mitchell still lying where he had fallen, and quite unconscious, and it was not till 10 a.m., the man still remaining unconscious, that he was removed to hospital, where the medical authorities pronounced him to be suffering from congestion of the brain. He has also a contused wound under his left eye, caused, it is alleged, by one of the party, by a ring which he wore, and which while in helping Mitchell along, bruised the eye. He has also one incised wound on the scalp. The police are enquiring into the matter.—*Indian Daily News.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 23rd November there were 407 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 49.4

DIRTY DIDACTICS.

(*Examiner.*)

It is desirable that decent folk should from time to time take up their testimony against the various series of prurient elaborations which, under the disguise of *moral* essays, expound social vices, real, imagined, and fabricated, now in one, now in another, of our weekly guides to politics, fashion, literature, and morality.

There exists in human beings an instinct of curiosity, not necessarily vice, but inclined to exercise itself on matters belonging to the temptations of vice, and forming in itself one of the great dangers of the young. Supremely unlovely as it is—in some extremes almost more unlovely than vice itself—it is able to exist in a religious and even otherwise holy atmosphere, and minds conscious of rectitude, defiling themselves with it, can mistake it for virtue. Its ill effects operate in counter directions, for, while it frequently leads, as might naturally be expected, to the practice of the corruptions upon which it has been intent, it also, where the surroundings of those who indulge in it make, as often surroundings do make, actual tangible immorality pretty nearly as difficult and out of thought as flying to a farmyard duck, creates that rancorous revengeful malice against the sinner which is so often but an unconscious excuse to self for an unwholesome pleasure in the knowledge of the sin. The prurience which does not find its final indulgence in vice is pretty sure to become uncharitableness.

Another ill-tending instinct, and a pretty common one, is that which makes people enjoy looking on at the smashing of reputations, especially the reputation of people who are in any way—by rank, fashion, character, fortune, fame, or however it may be—distinguished above themselves. It is difficult to give a motive to this feeling. We hear it commonly ascribed to envy, or to mere wanton ill-nature; but it is but a superficial research which can arrive at this conclusion. We know that the respectable and benevolent persons whom we see enjoying a scandal have never had their minds a moment the worse for the good fortunes of the last scandalled; we know that it is not unusual to find persons who are not merely, what is often mistaken for good-natured, good-humoured, but unmistakably honestly good-natured pre-eminently liable to this form of enjoyment. Good-natured people usually prefer the scandal which is not about a personal acquaintance, while ill-natured people—the minority, happily—find an added savour where their own friends are in question; but apart from this distinction, the good-natured people, taking the more interest in the world in general, and being the more inclined to add amusement to conversation, are more liberal scandal-mongers than the ill-natured. Perhaps it is a half-conscious enjoyment of our own goodness by comparison which makes us find a satisfaction in the imperfections of others—perhaps at times a secret consolation in having the misconduct of fellow-sinners to serve to our own minds as a palliation of our own—perhaps, an instinctive assertion of the democratic resistance against superiority which is latent in even the most civilised and duty-to-my-betters trained humanity—perhaps that natural desire for variation from our own every-day life which converts the police reports and the novel of mystery and crimes into fascinating reading. However, be the inspiration what it may, there can be no mistake about the existence of a feeling which has been recognised for ages as one of those vexatiously petty defects of human nature whose triviality keeps them alive, as too slight things to be crushed by religion or reason, and which do more than crimes to hinder moral and intellectual progress. The habit of denigration lowers the common estimate not so much of what is as of what should be. We are not so wont to demand more of ourselves than of others, that the becoming accustomed to rate others at the lowest set possible should be a safe practice for our own improvement. And yet it is pleasant to know that other people are no better than they should be.

The kind of writing in question shrewdly makes it its aim to gratify both these unworthy instincts; and, in such matters to have the aim is to succeed. It needs no great skill to do so much; that the intention should be obvious suffices, and the "suggestive" style is not a difficult one, scruples apart. More skill, however, was formerly needed than now, and in the first years of them many of the articles concerning vices could not be read without a certain sort of admiration for the clever balancing between reticences and revelations which enabled modesty to read instructed but unabashed, and saved the British public from any great shock of surprise at the new way of edifying it. But time has gone on; articles on impropriéties have been written by the score and the hundred; more and more improprieties to write about have been discovered as the needs of the supply required; readers have got accustomed, writers have got accustomed. The natural result of long wonts has come; the savour that used to be delicately mixed in tossed in now with rough and ready hand; the standard of measure is only that the taste should be strong and palpable enough. Pretty nearly all that is left of the former adaptation of the papers to the taste of sober readers is the monitorial tone. That, of course, is essential; an editor would no more publish these singular diatribes without the monitorial adjuncts than he would publish the prize-battery commandments without the *nots*. Nor, in all probability, would the writers find it to their consciences to put forth their descriptive conceptions without their remedy of rebukes. But it must be admitted that, as partisans of virtue, they are awkward allies, with a strong tendency to fall into the ranks of the army with which they are co-operating, and that their remedy is too much of the kill-or-cure character to be safe for ordinary use.

There is much which might be said about the exaggerations and distortions of the pictures of ordinary English life given by most of this class of writers. A frequent mistake, in part the wilful in the wish to gain the desired effect at any cost of truth, in part the result of a narrowness of insight into character and a want of understanding the difference between what is individual and what is general, is that the eccentricities of some one unfavourably known member of society are transformed into the characteristics of a whole class. Another mistake—if it may have so lenient a name—is that suggestions in the writers' own minds as to possibilities or probabilities of temptations from such and such a yielding to fashion, or such and such a resistance to fashion, are put forth as proved certainties of vice. Another mistake—but analytic censure of details is beyond the present scope. The object of this all but hopeless paper is to deprecate the admission into reputable periodicals of a literature of indecency veiled by accusations and didactics made unwholesomely popular by immodesty.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

Le Nord (Russian organ), Brussels, Oct. 31.

The combinations of alliances and the pretended collective Notes addressed to Russia, of which we have heard within the last few days, seem now to be reduced to an isolated communication made by England to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg complaining of the delay in the execution of the Berlin Treaty. If this communication has really been made, the English Government has manifestly mistaken its address. Who was it that demanded, before the closing of the deliberations of the Congress, that a collective guarantee of the Powers should be given for the execution of the treaty which had just been concluded? Was it not Russia? And which was the Power that most energetically opposed all measures of this kind? Was it not England? Was it not, moreover, Russia who recently asked Europe to associate herself with her in order to exact from Turkey certain measures of protection in favour of the Christian populations who abandoned their homes for fear of the excesses of the Turks—measures, moreover, which were prescribed by the Berlin Treaty? Was it not England who caused the failure of this by her refusal to join in the step proposed by Germany in the interests of the execution of the instrument of peace? And it is England who now reproaches Russia for having delayed and prevented the accomplishment of the work elaborated at Berlin. We seek in vain in the newspapers to find any proof in fact, real or supposed, of the Cabinet of St. James, or any indication of the clauses of the Convention of 13th July, which it is said the Russian Government has delayed. The only precise accusation which is formulated against her is with regard to the stoppage in the evacuation of Roumelia by the Russian troops. But where is the article in the Berlin Treaty which fixes a time within which the Turkish territory, properly so called, should be evacuated? The Congress has determined the date in which the principality of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia should be evacuated, but it has fixed no term to the occupation of territories left under the direct domination of the Porte—this question, as well as that of the war indemnity, having to be resolved by direct communication between Russia and Turkey. The reproach which is made on this point against the Russian Government is the consequence of a misinterpretation of the text of the Berlin Treaty. What are in reality the articles of the treaty which remain in abeyance? There is not a single one of the clauses the non-execution of which is not caused by Turkey. It is hardly necessary to quote them. Article 32 stipulates that the territories ceded to Montenegro shall be evacuated by the Ottoman troops within twenty days after the ratification of the treaty. Article 23 stipulates that regulations analogous to those of the Island of Crete shall be introduced throughout European Turkey, for which a special organisation has not been determined upon by Congress. What has Turkey done in the execution of this article? Absolutely nothing. The article with reference to Greece is also a dead letter. The English Ministry, which by its attitude and by the speeches made in Parliament has encouraged Turkey to withdraw from the obligations imposed upon her by this stipulation, is hardly qualified, it appears to us, to pose as the champion of the treaty. Does England pretend that that treaty should be respected by every one saving the Porte; that Russia has not to occupy herself with the fate of the Christians left under Turkish rule, and that she should make light of the engagements made by her towards Turkey? The English Government could hardly maintain that the Russian army, by arresting its movement of retreat, menaces the existence of the Ottoman Empire. Russia, by evacuating the environs of Constantinople, has given the measure of her good faith? She has given up an important guarantee, and the only means of exercising pressure with efficacy upon the Ottoman Government. This retreat is but very imperfectly compensated for by that of the English fleet to a few kilometres from Constantinople; for the latter can return to the Bosphorus at any moment, whereas the territory abandoned by the Russians is at once covered by Turkish fortifications, thus preventing an offensive return. Moreover, England has at her disposal a very simple means for hastening the evacuation. It simply remains for her to associate herself loyally in the efforts which the other Powers are doubtless willing to make in order to induce the Porte to fulfil without delay and completely the engagements she has contracted towards Russia and towards Europe.

Journal des Debats, Paris, Nov. 1.

Is it possible to carry the art of equivocation further? What would have been said if the Germans, at the moment when they evacuated those of our departments which they occupied by virtue of the Treaty of Frankfort had simply transported themselves into the neighbouring departments, under pretext that International Convention had made no specification in respect to them. The *Nord* plays, however, with facts as well as with principles, for the positions where the Russians appear to establish themselves in a regular manner really do form part of Eastern Roumelia. But supposing that they did not form part of it, would this be loyally applying the treaty and really evacuating Roumelia? Such hypotheses cannot be discussed, and it requires all the imagination of Russian diplomacy to excuse conduct so contrary to common sense and justice. But what is still more significant than the articles of the *Nord*, and what merits still more attention, is the speech uttered by Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, Imperial Russian Commissioner in Bulgaria, addressed to the local authorities of Philippopolis. That Prince is destined to take rank amongst the Russian administrators and those diplomatists to whom General Ignatieff and Prince Tcherkassky have opened up a new path and shown most curious adventures. Hardly arrived in Bulgaria, or rather in Roumelia (for it is especially in Roumelia that he has resided up to the present), he did not hesitate to attack the Treaty of Berlin with the greatest liberty of language. It was he, it will be remembered, who publicly announced that the European Commissioners delegated by the Powers for the occupation and organisation of Roumelia would be received in that province by rifle shots. What were they come to do, since Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff had undertaken alone the work which the Congress desired to confide to Europe? Instead of occupying himself with Bulgaria, of which he was officially appointed the head, he went into Roumelia, and he was able (it is he who tells us this) within a short time to introduce into all the branches of the provincial organisation an order of things identical with that which existed in Northern Bulgaria. In setting out for Sofia he does not abandon the task which he has commenced—he leaves one of his countrymen to complete it. "I have considered it advisable," said he, "to confide the whole administration of Roumelia to a Governor-General, and I have chosen for this post General Stolypin." As regards the European Commission instituted by Europe the Russian Commissioner ironically remarks that they will find their task considerably facilitated by the order of things already established. When they arrive in Roumelia they will only have to record accomplished facts; for if they make any change they know with what they are threatened. Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff intends that this work shall be respected. "I consider," says he, "that administrative uniformity between Bulgaria and Roumelia is a fact of the highest importance for the future of Roumelia," and, as if this language were not sufficiently clear of itself, the Prince added, "I fully appreciate the apprehensions and the anxieties which are caused by the uncertainty of the future, but I take the liberty of repeating what I have often said, that time and circumstances may bring many changes in your situation, for the history of the current of things is often more powerful than human combinations." These "human combinations" are the treaties; the "historical current of things" is insurrection. Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff has said that very often in most formal terms in his private conversations. In his public speech he has been obliged to employ certain euphemisms, but the sense of his words is none the less evident, and no doubt will be fully understood.

AN INDIAN SPORTING BOOK.

(*Athenæum.*)

Thirteen Years among the Wild Beasts of India. By G. P. Sanderson. (Allen & Co.)

The early career of the author of this work affords an excellent example to those prospectless younger sons who are beginning to discover that Cyprus is not an illimitable El Dorado. Finding, on his arrival in Mysore, that the coffee plantation whither he was bound, had been devastated by insects or blight, and that he was thrown on his own resources, Mr. Sanderson, then a youth fresh from school, set to work to learn, first, surveying, which gave him a little temporary employment, and next Canarese, the vernacular of Mysore, which it took him twelve months to master, and which obtained for him at the end of the time a Government appointment in the Irrigation Department. During his service therein Mr. Sanderson appears to have given full scope to a naturally strong taste for sport, and to have shot most of the large and small game within his reach. In 1873 he strongly recommended to the Mysore Government the capture of some of the herds of wild elephants which ranged over various parts of the province, and was in consequence appointed first to the charge of the Mysore Elephant-catching Department, and then to the sister department in Eastern Bengal. The present work relates his experiences, which were highly successful in both localities, and the narration is pleasantly relieved by sporting incidents and disquisitions on the wild beasts of India.

Elephants have hitherto been shot down rather too freely in India, and far too much so in Africa and Ceylon, and it is only of late years that their true value has been recognized. Within the last few months steps have been taken by Col. Gordon Pasha to acclimatize the Indian elephant to the region of equatorial Africa, and it appears not improbable that this experiment may lead to the removal of what has hitherto been the chief obstacle to the opening up of that wondrous continent—the question of locomotion. An idea of their value in India may be formed from the fact that a herd of fifty-five, caught in one day by the author of the present work, was estimated to represent a profit, after deduction of expenses, of 4,000*l*. After this the Government will do well in the interests of the Indian finances to prohibit the indiscriminate slaughter of this useful beast by roving sportsmen. Sir Samuel Baker's spirited books on elephant-shooting in Ceylon showed how far more exciting than lion-hunting such sport was, and what a much stronger claim to the title of the king of the beasts the elephant enjoyed. Mr. Sanderson has gone further; he has studied the habits of the beast with professional interest and even affection, and the pictures he draws give an insight into the idiosyncrasies of the Indian elephant which has never been hitherto obtained. English readers may probably be surprised to hear that twice round an elephant's foot is his height, and that there is probably no elephant in India which measures as much as ten feet at the shoulder. On the other hand, what the elephant lacks in height he makes up in longevity. The general opinion of experienced natives is that in captivity he usually attains 80 years, and 120 years in exceptional cases; but our author believes that the elephant attains at least 150 years. The question, "Where do the elephants die?" is apparently as far from solution as ever, for Mr. Sanderson, like Sir Emerson Tennent, confesses that he never came across the carcass of one that had died a natural death.

The author's elephant-catching establishment consisted of 367 natives, the total cost of which was 360*l*. per mensem, including daily rations. As the value of a well-conditioned young elephant averages apparently about 200*l*., it may readily be surmised that elephant-catching will continue to be a profitable speculation in Mysore, there being over 800 beasts still ranging loose in the Mysore jungles, and large herds being as easily caught as small ones. In *kheddah*, or enclosure-catching, the plan is to erect a light bamboo fence around the locality where the herd is sojourning, and then to construct the *khoddah*, or real prison, inside, and to back it strongly with supports and binders, the outer fence serving merely as a "tell-tale," in case of the elephants breaking through. A funnel-shaped approach of palisades leads from the elephant's run or chief track to the *kheddah* entrance, and the animals are driven into the trap with shouts and gunshots. The elephants are then hobbled and picketed in the forest until tame enough to be removed.

The Kabul traders appear to be great elephant dealers, and conduct their purchases by slow marches to the place of destination, travelling as far as Eastern Bengal, Burma, and even Siam, and perhaps occupying more than a year on the road. One patriarchal old Kabuli merchant was very anxious to purchase one of the author's newly-caught elephants in Chittagong. Seeing the old fellow's manifest anxiety to obtain a beast, Mr. Sanderson kindly put a low price on one of the best-looking females in the stable. The dealer examined her with attention and then turned away with a sigh. Was the price too high? "No, it is not that," he said, adding, with a burst of feeling rare in a native, "The sight of the elephant makes me think of my poor old grandmother!" But he soon added, expletively, "What an elephant that would have been for her!"

Mr. Sanderson dissipates several popular notions regarding this animal, and amongst them the very general idea of the elephant's exceptional intelligence. He is confident that this idea is a mistaken one. Neither do the natives speak of it as a peculiarly intelligent animal, nor does it rank in their ancient literature in point of wisdom with the fox, the crow, and the monkey. He himself describes it as obedient and easily tackle, but wanting in all originality, while the story of the tailor who pricked the elephant's trunk with a needle and got drenched in return with a trunkful of muddy water he holds to be as unworthy of credit as the story of another elephant who first lifted the wheel of a gun-carriage, so as to prevent it crushing a prostrate gunner. This appears to us one of the weakest passages in the book. Mr. Sanderson assumes that no animal would do anything of its own accord to save a human life unless the act happened to be something it had been taught to do. A Newfoundland dog, he contends, would never rescue a child from drowning if it had not been taught to bring objects to the bank. On the other hand, innumerable instances will occur to the reader where dogs have displayed semi-human powers of reasoning, which were certainly due to no previous teaching.

It must not be supposed, however, that the author's discourse is of elephants only. He has had excellent sport with bisons, tigers, leopards, panthers, and bears, and among the chapters devoted to these beasts are certainly not the least exciting in the book. His remarks on the proposals that have been made for the wholesale destruction of the tiger and other large carnivora in India, and the jubilant statistics which appear in the Indian Administration Reports are so pertinent, as showing that there is another side to this question, that they are worth reproducing before closing this notice. He first points out that the value of the horned cattle annually killed by the tiger is absurdly exaggerated, and probably does not exceed 70*l*. This, it may be urged, is serious enough to warrant a war of extermination against the tiger; but on the other hand, there is no doubt that the beast does almost incalculable benefit by keeping down the pig and the deer—animals that even now seriously reduce the ryot's scanty means of subsistence. Cultivation would undoubtedly recede more in the tiger exterminated, and the balance of nature ought to be preserved as carefully in the jungle as the balance of power in the field of politics.

We find it difficult to do justice to so excellent and amusing a book about Indian wild beasts. The true sportsman-like feelings of the author will help not a little towards earning a very general popularity for the work.

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A Chestnut Arab HORSE, height 14-3, aged 6 off, up to 14 stone weight, price Rs. 800, property of a gentleman. Open for an offer. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a requisition received by the Directors of the above Company an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December at 2 p.m., for the following purposes:—
1. To cancel Article No. 7 of the Articles of Association.
II. In lieu thereof to substitute the following, viz.:—"That Mr. Soondersa Ruggonath shall be Secretary and Treasurer to the Company and his remuneration as such Secretary and Treasurer shall be 5 per centum on the gross receipts of the Company, and that he shall not thereby be disqualified from becoming a Director of the Company."
By order,
ALEX. McHINCH.
McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 25th November 1878.

ARRIVAL
OF
NEW LIGHTS! NEW LIGHTS!
LAMPS OF ALL KINDS.
Price from 4 Annas each to Rs. 150.
NEW PORTABLE COOKING STOVES,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE
OF
THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

ALLAN'S
SUPERIOR TWEED SUITS.
Coat and Trousers.....Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits .....Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats..... „ 36
Do. Frock Coats..... „ 40
DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.
New Pattern Oxford Cloth Shirts with Collars, six for .....Rs. 30
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5, HUMMUM STREET.

WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.
TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!
UNDERSIGNED begs to notify that Tents of the pattern and weight recently ordered by Government can be supplied from his Manufactory, of approved make and superior materials at the following rates:—
FOR COMMANDING OFFICERS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.
Double top, Fly 2 cloths, shell 2 cloths, wall 3 feet 2 cloths, lining blue, dimension 9' by 8' by 7½', with bath room, and siwan on either side. Weight 160 lbs., including Iron Pegs and Iron Malet. Price Rs. 150, deliverable in Bombay.
FOR ALL OTHER OFFICERS.
Double top, Fly 2 cloths, shell 2 cloths, wall 2½ feet, lining blue, dimensions 8' by 6' by 6½', with bath room and siwan on either side, not touching to the ground. Weight 80 lbs., including Iron Pegs and Iron Malet. Price Rs. 80, deliverable in Bombay.
Double top, Fly 2 cloths, shell 2 cloths, wall 2½ feet, lining blue, dimensions 8' by 6' by 6½', with bath room and siwan on either side touching to the ground. Weight 80 lbs., including Iron Pegs and Iron Malet. Price Rs. 80, deliverable in Bombay.
A Special Committee assembled at Calcutta to report on Tents of the Government pattern this year, highly approved of those manufactured by undersigned.
Undersigned is prepared to supply first rate Tents of any description and at moderate rates within 30 hours from receipt of order.
ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor.
No. 4, Old Imam bara, near Babula Tank, Parell Road, Bombay

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each Bottle in the Indian Bazars.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES
Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A Nutmeg Grey high-caste Arab, 4 years, 15 hands, very handsome, showy, up to weight and good tempered, trot and canters well, would make a first charger. Rs. 1,500.
A Bay Arab, 5 years, 15 hands, up to 14 stone, a good mo er, Rs. 1,000.
A Bay Australian, 5 years, 14-2 high, a good showy stepper, perfect in saddle and harness, with a new Victoria Phaeton, only 2 months in use, and set of English harness. Turn-out Rs. 1,400.
A very pretty pair of Bay Arab Galloways, 4 years, 13-3 high, beautifully matched, and step well together, perfect in saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 1,000.
A pair of Brown Walers, about 15-2 high, very serviceable, and good single or double harness horses. Rs. 700.
A Chesnut Arab Horse and Shigram. Rs. 400.
A pair of handsome Bay Waler Mares, very fast, good steppers, and perfectly quiet and steady; also a Mail Phaeton in good order, by "Kenterton," with set of English brass-mounted harness. Turn-out Rs. 2,500.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 21st November 1878

NOTICES.

MALVERN COLLEGE.
THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.
For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THE GREATEST LUXURY
In a hot Climate,
PEARS'
TRANSPARENT
SOAP,
Pure—Fragrant—Durable—The BEST for Toilet—Nursery—Shaving.
Recommended in the Journal of Cutaneous Medicine, by the Editor,
MR. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., as "The most refreshing and agreeable balm for the Skin," used by the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES and their Children.
Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies.
JOYCE'S THEBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
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For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
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AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
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Patentees and Manufacturers,
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NOTICE.
MALIGNANT CHOLERA.
AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the nature of this awful scourge. After half a century we are in *statu quo*.
My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrifactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents*. It is simple and *harmless*, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to be understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders *must* be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.
ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.
Cholera poison and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body at once.
No Household, Hospital, Camp, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and any journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.
SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.
Address
"GALEN,"
Umballa.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.
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Trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE.
DISCOVERED and SO NAMED, A.D., 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.
Pleasant to the Taste—Nature's Brain and Nerve Invigorator.
The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Functional Derangements, Consumptive, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.
PHOSPHODYNE
Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.
In Large Bottles at 4s. 6d. each.
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The name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is blown in the glass of each bottle, and is manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.
Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency:—TREACHER & Co., LIMITED; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon O'HARA, Bangalore; LLEWELLYN & Co., Shanghai and all Medicine Vendors.

HOW to PREVENT THREE GREAT SCOURGES of LIFE—CONSUMPTION, BLOOD POISONS, & EPIDEMICS by pleasant, simple, and natural means. In an able paper published in the pages of the "British Medical Journal," Dr. W. R. Ross states that liver derangement almost invariably precedes Consumption. By using the FRUIT SALT the blood is kept pure (by natural means), and the deposit of poisonous matter in the lungs prevented.
LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the other day that the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend. For the most practical mode of preventing disease and premature death use
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
As an invigorating beverage (prepared from sound ripe fruit), it is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fevers, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, soureness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.
PREVENTABLE DISEASES—APPALLING FACT!—Every year a great battle is fought in our midst (almost without a protest), in which twenty thousand are slain and a hundred thousand wounded from scarlet fever alone. True, but horrible. Can this fearful slaughter and sick-list not be prevented? Yes! Who's to blame? Read a large illustrated sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable.
PREVENTABLE DEATH.—Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the solitary wretch who causes his fellow a violent death? The murderer, when he is called, is quickly made example of by the law. Fevers are almost universally acknowledged to be preventable diseases; how is it that they are allowed to level their thousands every year? Why should we suffer fever without protest? The most ordinary observer must be struck with the huge blunder. Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premature death from fever use
ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and it is thus one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of purifying and restoring health, it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects I can say, I have no hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it, nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. ENO.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Amongst the many and varied medicinal discoveries of the nineteenth century none, perhaps, has advanced so rapidly into public notice as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, comparatively unknown some year or so ago, the preparation, which is made from sound ripe fruit, is now sent to all parts of the quarter of the globe. The great merit which is claimed for it is that it keeps the blood pure and the system perfectly clear, and thus takes away the germs of disease. Malarious fevers are common to towns and districts which are ill-drained. There is little doubt but that the time will eventually come when fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered as offences against the well-being of communities at large; but we will, in all probability be some while yet before it shall have arrived at such a pitch of social perfection. Meanwhile, we cannot withhold a welcome to any specific which may prove a means of preserving or restoring health. The subject, be it only as it is effective, is a large one, and the better, so long only as it is effective. ENO'S FRUIT SALT has been found an excellent corrective to the digestive organs, and in the colonies, in India, and in South America, has a large sale. Homœopathists use it; it is better by far than "nips," and amongst the Good Templars—a numerous community all over the world—it is recognised not only as a refreshing but also as a stimulating drink."—*European Mail*, Nov. 1, 1878.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A lady writes:—"Every thing, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it: the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing."
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDIN.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having just died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT were known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, Jan. 16, 1877.—A gentleman called in yesterday. He is a constant sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of mineral waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. He says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house.—M. BERAL